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WOMEN AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Roles in Retrospect and Prospect

Women's ancilliary Unit Hyderabad

1978 - 79

Consulting & Applied Research Division
ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE OF INDIA
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Women and Economic Activities

Roles in Retrospect and Prospect

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A Comparitive Study of Quilon
Guntur and Pratapgarh Districts

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I. BACKGROUND

A. INTRODUCTION:

The Committee on Status of Women in India highlighted the gradually diminishing share of women in employment in India. While there is general appreciation of the problem of unemployment in the country and the Government's attention is devoted to solving this problem, there is no evidence of any special focus on employment of women in the country.

In the last few years, the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), has been addressing itself to questions of preparing suitable schemes for providing income through economic activities in the context of rural development, village industries development, tribal development, etc.. One of the very important studies, have undertaken by us in the last few years is the one on Minor Forest Produce and marketing of the same, in the context of tribal development. In none of our studies, we specifically looked at the question of providing employment to women.

Looking at the findings and conclusions of the Committee on Status of Women in India we considered it necessary to undertake a micro-level indepth analysis of the problems and potential for affording employment opportunities to rural women in India to lead to policies and strategies that the Government could adopt towards promoting this objective and also to evolve programme guidelines.

several Mahila Mandalis, Cooperatives and voluntary organisations as to their purpose, organisation and methods. The overall objective and purpose of the study, no doubt, was to find ways and means by which we could effectively catalyze women to understanding the important role in overall development of the country.

This study was carried out in 1978/79 and concluded in May, 1979. This report presents the Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations from the study with regard to the different aspects covered.

B. DIMINISHING ROLE OF WOMEN IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES:

Progress of any society depends on the effectiveness with which its members could contribute to its development. One of the major concerns in this regard is the role of women. Essentially, in a country like India which is dominated by an agrarian economy, the role of rural and semi-urban women becomes critical.

Historically, industrial revolution and the emergence of industrial society have changed the course of development of mankind in several ways. An examination of role of women has to be carried out in this context. Modern industrial production has as its essential feature, fragmentation of labour, making the individual as the unit of labour. In this system, individuals have to constantly acquire new skills and there is competition among individuals for work. Complementary to

this is the traditional agrarian society in which the household is the unit of labour. Every member of the household, men, women and children, participates in all activities. Women have well defined roles in production and marketing apart from their duties involving household chores. It will be appreciated that the one single factor which is influencing the role of women is the change in unit of labour from household to individual. As a result of the complementary co-existence of these two systems in our country, while women are fast losing their traditional roles in economic activities, they are also at a disadvantage in acquiring new skills which alone can help them effectively compete for work in the modern industrial production.

Diminution of work opportunities for women has also affected the extent to which they could play leadership and managerial roles in economic activities. This process is further accentuated due to the reverse flow of modern industrial societies' values affecting the status of women. For example, the traditional upper class norms - that of excluding women from labour outside the family - still remains a status symbol and is often emulated by many who want to enhance their social status.

Thus, the disturbing trend in societal development is one of pushing women away gradually from the main stream of economic activities. According to the National Commission on Status of Women in India the percentage

of women in total labour force has come down from 34.46 in 1911 to 31.53 in 1961 and to 17.35 in 1971. The percentage of female workers to the total female population declined from 33.73 in 1911 to 27.96 in 1961 and to 11.86 in 1971.

Almost all attention paid to the role of women in the past has been in the context of social welfare. Not enough attention has been paid to the role of women in economic activities although they continue to play a key and decisive role in agricultural production activities, namely, sowing, transplanting, harvesting, etc., and household industries particularly weaving and other crafts and arts.

Our educational system is not aimed at preserving and developing skills already available and our research is not aimed at making available skills more versatile or relevant. This has particularly affected the household sector where most of the skills are available. That is why we find more and more people otherwise skilled join the ranks of the undifferentiated manual labour class or the educated class.

C. RURAL BIAS IN CURRENT POLICIES - AN OPPORTUNITY:

The agrarian and household base of production continues to be predominant in our economy. In spite of irrigation facilities being provided, agriculture in the country is still largely dependent upon rain-

fall - thus, with agricultural activity being low and with the numerous problems faced in agriculture like coordination of timely inputs, difficulties in credit, etc., it seems all the more important that supplementary economic activities be given emphasis. The role of women would naturally become more emphasized in activities like household industries, arts and crafts and the like mainly because of her increasing role as a complementary bread-winner in the family. The recognition of the decisive role of rural development in general and household production base for industries by the Government offers a new hope and opportunity.

The Government has decided to undertake intensive rural development in 2000 blocks in the current year. This is an opportunity for planning for women's involvement. The main thrust of the industrial policy announced by the Government in December, 1977 is 'on effective promotion of cottage and small industries widely dispersed in rural areas and small towns'.

These thrusts in our development strategy offers considerable scope for women to find their place in economic activities and arrest the deteriorating trend in their share of working population. Any examination of opportunities should also cover opportunities offered to women by organised industries. The vexing question in any venture of this nature is the form and content of organisation and leadership.

D. GRASS ROOT LEVEL ORGANISATIONS - FAILURE:

Experiences in organising for rural development and rural industries present a discouraging picture. An important feature of grass root level organisations for economic activities is that they are male dominated. The success rate of such agencies diminishes when it concerns beneficiaries from the lower strata of society.

Cooperative form of organisation which is largely adopted for economic programmes has succeeded when it concerns better sections of society as in the case of Maharashtra Sugar and Cotton growers. Earlier studies by us of about 140 Industrial Cooperative Societies reveal that almost half of the societies registered were defunct. Leadership and management in almost all of them were in the hands of non-beneficiaries. In some cases, the leaders were running their own private business in the same field competing with the Cooperative Societies' activities.

The few cases of success stories of Cooperatives for weaker sections have not benefitted women. This was illustrated by the Amul experience which shows that prosperity has only added to the drudgery of women. Women who are mainly responsible for this prosperity have had very little say in the management of these societies.

It is wrong to believe that only the household sector offers rural women opportunities to engage themselves in economic activities. Electronics revolution in our country offer considerable scope for rural and semi-urban women to get work. But they need an organisation. Though not fully relevant, it is worth mentioning here the experiences of two agencies in Hyderabad who have organised rural and destitute-urban-women as an ancillary to a scooter unit as well as electronics unit manufacturing TV's. But in both these cases, the organisational leadership is provided by committed urban elites.

Internal leadership is totally lacking for undertaking economic activities at the grass root level particularly when the beneficiaries come from the lower strata of society. However, there are a few very encouraging experiences in Kerala, for example, for a Mahila Samaj in Pariaram Panchayat in Mukundapuram taluk of Kerala, the Secretary and the President are ordinary labour class women eking out a living by cutting grass and selling. The touching story of their collecting 10 paise per head from their members to attend a Mahila Samaj meeting at Trichur is a pointer for all of us to take as to how the lower strata beneficiaries should function and stand on their own legs to organize themselves for any activity.

Based on the few cases which we have analysed, it may be surmised that one of the main causes of organisational failures at grass-root level is the total lack of internal leadership. External leadership produces success stories but suffers from two draw-backs, namely:

a) success stories through external leadership are not replicable and therefore can hardly penetrate the remote areas which really need help.

b) external leadership has vested interests, economic or political power, which very often adversely affects their contribution to the purpose of such grass root level agencies.

Women folk in general have a greater nexus to their village than the men folk. In times of adversity it is the men who first migrate in search of employment, women have to continue to stay back in the village. Therefore, it can be hypothesised that any activity organised with women's participation not only in terms of work but also in terms of management and leadership roles stands a better chace of success particularly when it concerns the villagers. Enough trial has not been given to this in the past. It is worthwhile enquiring into the possibilities of testing this hypothesis. Mahila Mandals in some States have been successful both in economic and social service activities although the latter being their predominant activity.

E. FUTURE DIRECTION:

The foregoing analysis shows that women continue to play a key role in economic activities in the rural areas in traditional activities such as agriculture,

household industries, etc.. Development of organisations of rural and semi-urban women has been influenced by the approach of viewing women primarily as home-makers and as beneficiaries of social welfar services. As such, there is very little development of rural and semi-urban women's agencies for economic activities. Growth of modern industrial production has a tendency to push women into the background and as such the participation of women in the work-force over the years has come down.

However, the Government's policy of rural development and industrial development offers a new hope for rural and semi-urban women to play a key role in development as well as to assume responsibility for such efforts. In order to achieve this objective a bold new approach as to the role of rural and semi-urban women in development is called for: Towards this end, it is necessary that we:

- recognise the traditional work-roles of rural and semi-urban women and evolve policy and programme guidelines that would help arrest the present trend of reduction of women in total work-force;

- examine modern industrial production from the point of identifying opportunities for rural and semi-urban women to fillip their role in economic activities.

The above guidelines for implementation call for:

a) creating an understanding of economic activities from the point of giving stability to women's share in production activities and of expanding the same;

b) creating an understanding of organisation and leadership at grass-root level of women from the point of seeking improvements in the same to enable them undertake economic activities and evolve organisational arrangements of rural and semi-urban women based on internal leadership from among the beneficiaries.

II. SITUATION PROFILE

Through secondary data we analysed the situation profile with regard to the role women are at present getting in the overall economic activities of the country with special reference to employment. This analysis has led to an understanding of:

a) Demographic profile;
b) Occupation profile;
c) Resource profile.

A. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE:

The total population of India as per the 1971 census, is 550 millions. Of the total population 48.2% are females while 51.8% are males. For every 1000 males in the country there are 950 females.

The state of Uttar Pradesh has a total population of 88.3 million persons of which 53% are males and 47% females. The State's sex ratio of 879 females per 1000 males stands far below the national figure. Of the total population of Uttar Pradesh 86% come from rural areas. 85% of the total male population and 86.5% of the total female population reside in Rural areas.

In Kerala state the total population is 21.3 million almost one-fourth of the population of Uttar Pradesh. Of the entire population the percentage of females stands a little higher than the percentage of males.

The sex ratio for the state is 1016 females per 1000 males. In Kerala also, 83.8% of the total population is rural. Rural women constitute 84% of the total female population.

50.6% of the total population of Andhra Pradesh of 43 million are males and 49.4% are females. In this state also the males out-number the females, the sex ratio being 977 females per 1000 males. The rural population of the state is about 80.5% while only 19.5% of the population is urban. The percentage of rural women (80.9%) of the total female population) is slightly more than the percentage of rural males (80% of total male population).

Among the districts of Guntur, Pratapgarh and Quilon, Guntur district of Andhra Pradesh is the most populous with nearly 28.5 lakh persons. Of the total population the percentage of males is 50.7% while that of the females is 49.3%. Like the state, Guntur also has a sex ratio of 974 females per 1000 males. Rural population constitutes 75% of the total district's population and the percentage of rural males and females to their respective populations is also 75%. The population of Quilon district of Kerala is 24.2 lakhs. The female population is more than the male population their percentages being 50.2% and 49.8% respectively. The sex ratio is 1001 females per 1000 males. 92% of the males and females live in rural areas in the district.

Pratapgarh district has a population of 14.2 lakhs of which 49.6% are males and 50.4% are females. Surprisingly, the sex ratio of the district 1012 is much higher

than that of the state's sex ratio of 879 females per 1000 males. The district has a large rural population as 97.9% of the males and 98.2% of the females come from the rural areas.

Table 1

GENERAL POPULATION TABLES - 1971

	Total Population	Male	Female	Sex Ratio/ 1000M	Total male Population		Total Female Population	
					Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
India	550 (million)	51.8	48.2	930	79.3	20.6	81.0	19.0
Uttar Pradesh	88.3 (million)	53.2	46.8	879	85.0	15.0	86.5	13.5
Kerala	21.3 (million)	49.6	50.4	1016	83.6	16.4	84.0	16.0
Andhra Pradesh	43.5 (million)	50.6	49.4	977	80.4	19.6	81.0	19.0
Pratapgarh	14.2*	49.6	50.4	1012	97.9	2.2	98.2	1.8
Quilon	24.1*	49.9	50.1	1001	92.1	7.9	92.2	7.8
Guntur	28.4*	50.7	49.3	974	75.0	25.0	75.0	25.0

*in lakhs (Figures in Percentage)

Source : Census of India, 1971

As seen in the Table 2, the state of Kerala presents by far the most promising picture as far as the literacy rate is concerned. The overall literacy rate of Kerala is 64.4%, while almost 67% of the male population is literate, the female literacy also stands at an astounding 62.5%.

Table 2

LITERACY RATES - 1971

		Overall Literacy Rate	Male Literacy Rate	Female Literacy Rate
1.	India			18.7%
2.	Uttar Pradesh	21.7%	31.5	10.5
3.	Kerala	64.4%	66.5	62.5
4.	Andhra Pradesh	24.6%	33.2	15.8
5.	Pratapgarh	18.5%	31.5	6.0
6.	Quilon	64.9%	70.10	59.8
7.	Guntur	30.7%	39.4	21.8

Source: Census of India - 1971.

Andhra Pradesh takes the second position with an overall literacy rate of 24.6%. For the males the literacy rate is as high as 33% but for the females the figure is just 15.8%.

Uttar Pradesh is further down the ladder. Here the overall literacy rate is 21.7%. The important feature is that while 31.5% of the male population is literate, among the females, the literacy rate is just 10.5%.

While Quilon's overall literacy rate is the same as that of the state of Kerala (64.4%) it is seen that the male literacy rate being 70% is higher than the state figure but the female literacy rate is 59.8% only as compared to 62.5% of the state.

Guntur of Andhra Pradesh shows a definite edge over the rest of the districts of Andhra Pradesh as overall and the male/female literacy rates in this district are higher than the state figures. In Guntur 30.7% of the population is literate. Among the males 39.4% are literate while among the females 21.8% are literate.

Pratapgarh district of Uttar Pradesh reaches the state's mark only with respect to the male literacy rate of 31.5%. The overall literacy rate of 18.5% is lowered down because of the fact that in the district only 6% of the females are literate.

B. OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE

The percentage of working class population in our country is 33. Among the female population only about 12% are gainfully employed in some economically productive work. The female workers constitute a mere 17% of the total work force of country clearly signifying the overall male dominance. Even this minority of 17% is due to socio-economic reasons concentrated in only those activities which are not too demanding as regards skill and time.

Women's participation is thus only 12% mainly engaged in the primary sector as cultivators (30%) and as agricultural labourers (50.5%). Due to increased pauperisation and loss of land or due to inadequate growth of employment opportunities on own farms, women are being forced to work as agricultural labourers. Thus, about 30% of the women are engaged in agricultural activities. Of the remaining 19.5% only 7% are in the secondary sector operating in manufacturing and processing units. The rest of them are distributed in the tertiary sector with only the services showing a significant participation of 7%.

The picture all over the country is practically the same with very few deviations in some select states. In Kerala for example, only 60% of the women workers are engaged in agricultural activities. However, their participation in the secondary sector in Household and other than household industries is as high as 21%. In the tertiary sector also their participation is considerably high (19%). The significant fact here is that their participation in the secondary sector which requires skilled workers normally, is almost three times as high as in the rest of the country. The overall working women's population is just 13% of the total females population of Kerala, thus showing that though the participation rate is not high the distribution across the three sectors is unique as compared to the rest of the country.

Andhra Pradesh conforms to the same pattern of participation of women as is to be found in the rest of the

country but this is only so as regards their distribution in the three sectors. However, the working women's population of Andhra Pradesh is 24% being highest among all the states substantially the fact than in Andhra Pradesh women play a significant role in economic activities. Nevertheless even in Andhra Pradesh 82% of them work in the primary sector with 63% of these being agricultural labourers. In the secondary sector their participation is a mere 6.5% generally in household industries. The remaining 13.5% are in the tertiary sector with about 6% in services and 3% in trade and commercial activities.

The state of Uttar Pradesh can safely be called the most backward of all the three states as far as women's participation is concerned. Only 10% of the total female population of the state is in the work force. The major participation is in the primary sector, in unskilled and semi-skilled jobs with 87% of the women workers being either cultivators or ag agricultural labourers. The secondary sector is rather neglected in the state as only 5% of the women workers are unit. The tertiary sector absorbs the remaining 8%.

The district of Quilon is rather advanced and unique as regards women's participation. Here the participation of women in the secondary sector is as high as 55%. Kerala as a whole has a participation of only 21% while in the country the corresponding figure is just 7%. In Quilon 47% of the workers are in non-

household industries. Primary sector has only 27% of the women workers with majority of them being agricultural labourers. The tertiary sector engages the remaining 18% and of this also 15.5% are in the services. Thus Quilon is characterised by high involvement in the secondary sector and low in the primary and tertiary.

Guntur district also shows a trend which differs from the rest of Andhra Pradesh. The percentage of working women in the total female population is 23% nearly the same as that of Andhra Pradesh (24%). However, while 78% of the working women are in the primary sector as against the states figure of 82% their participation in the secondary sector in Guntur is 11% with 8.7% of them in the non-household industries. The peculiar feature of Guntur is that while in Andhra as a whole, women's participation in the household industry is more, in Guntur it is the non-household industries which engages more women. The tertiary sector has 11% participation.

The district of Pratapgarh, being almost entirely rural has majority of its women workers in the primary sector (94.6%). The participation of women as cultivators and agricultural labourers is higher than the other two districts Quilon and Guntur. 51.5% of these women in the primary sector are agricultural labourers. Amongst all the three districts, Pratapgarh has the lowest participation in the secondary sector (3%) showing the lack of development of household and non-household industries in the district.

The tertiary sector also shows a mere participation of 2.4% proving that the district as a whole is rather unenterprising towards women workers.

Hence, while Pratapgarh district leads in the primary sector followed by Guntur and then Quilon the latter boasts of the maximum participation in the secondary and tertiary sectors. Guntur once again takes the second position followed by Pratapgarh.

Table 3

1971 - Distribution of Women Workers in the Occupational Categories

(in percentage)

	India	U.P	Pratapgarh	Kerala	Quilon	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur
Cultivator	29.6	42.6	42.5	4.6	1.7	19.4	7.5
Agri. Lab.	50.5	44.4	51.5	49.1	22.1	63.1	69.6
Livestock	2.5	0.5	0.1	5.6	3.2	1.0	0.9
Mining	0.4	0.1	-		0.1	0.3	0.2
H.H.I	4.3	4.0	2.9	8.2	8.3	4.2	2.5
N.H.I	2.8	1.0	0.2	12.3	47.1	2.3	8.7
Construction	0.7	0.1	-	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.8
Trade	1.8	1.0	0.6	2.0	1.6	2.6	2.6
Transport	0.5	0.2	0.01	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1
Service	7.1	6.2	2.2	17.0	15.5	6.0	7.0

Source: Census of India, 1971.

In our agrarian economy with a large rural population the the majority of our women workers participate only in unskilled and semi-skilled activities. In the rural areas

most of the women either work as cultivators or as agricultural labourers. Moreover, a large number of women participate in menial activities which are normally performed by particular castes as tradition or other traditional female oriented activities performed at the household level. For these women to go out and work in industries and to take up jobs on a full time basis is not permissible due to the social stigma attached with such concepts. Tradition bound and socially orthodox, these women have to work in the vicinity of their households only. It is amongst this latter category of women workers that a decline in participation is being witnessed all over India.

Table 4

TREND IN PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN WORKERS IN INDIA

YEAR	Agriculture %	Industry %	Services %	Total	Female worker percentage total Female P	Female worker % Total workers
1911	73.9	14.7	11.4	100	33.7	34.4
1921	75.5	13.5	11.0	100	33.7	34.0
1931	72.3	13.7	14.0	100	27.6	31.1
1951	76.8	11.2	12.1	100	23.3	28.9
1961	79.6	11.6	8.8	100	27.9	31.5
1971	80.1	10.5	9.4	100	11.9	17.3

Source: Census of India - 1971.

As seen from the table, giving the All India figures for women participation over the decades a fall in the number of women workers in both absolute and relative terms is visible. While in 1911, the participation rate was 33.7% it had fallen to just 11.9% in 1971. Of the total work force in 1911, 34.4% were women. In 1971, only 17.35% of the total work force are women. During 1961-71, while the male and female populations in India rose by 20% and 21% respectively in the working age group the percentage of male workers rose by 15.2 while the percentage of female workers declined by 41.4 . All these facts show that there has been a definite decline in women's participation.

In the industrial category especially where women used to actively participate, there has been a definite fall in the participation rate as is seen from the Table. As mentioned, the majority of the working women were either engaged in menial services or worked in traditional household industries. Especially among the rural women folk certain types of activities had been handed down through the generations to be performed exclusively by females. These required a minimum of basic skills which were transferred to the women traditionally and from childhood. For instance, basket-weaving, oil-pressing, reeling, hand-spinning and rice pounding were all female oriented household industries performed by the rural women. These are the industries which suffer from virtual extinction now due to the modern technological changes and have left the women of rural areas high and dry. While in 1961, there

were 20 female workers per 100 male workers in rural areas only, in 1971 there were just 14 female workers per 100 male workers.

A small minority of the women who were left workless due to the ruiniation of the domestic industry shifted to agriculture for support. That is why we can notice a gradual rise in women's participation in agricultural activities over the decades and especially after 1951 when industrialisation set its foot in India on an organised scale. Even then the overall participation of women declined as agriculture obviously could not absorb all those rendered workless.

The figures of women's participation in economic activities collected for the districts of Quilon, Pratapgarh and Guntur also support the fact that their participation curve is sloping downwards. In Quilon for instance in 1961, 21% of the total women workers of the district were engaged in household industries. In 1971 their participation in the same had fallen to 8.3% In Pratapgarh now,there are just 2400 women in household industries (2.8% of total women workers) while in 1961 there were 12400 women (5.3%). Thus, there has been a decline and moreover the decline has mainly been in those activities which women had been traditionally doing over the decades.

Hence, industrialisation on one hand had led to the down fall of the domestic industries. Moreover, the onset of the industrial development and the growth of the organised sector though possessing a host of poten-

tial opportunities for women to participate in, had a few inherent constraints. For example, the growth of the electronic goods industries and pharmaceutical firms all have great scope for women employees. However, these are specialised branches where a certain degree of education and skills are essential. These skills obviously are not present among the rural women who suffered and hence these women cannot be absorbed in such industries. Moreover, none of these industries are at the village level and rural women having a nexus towards their home are not in a position to migrate. Thus, we can conclude that industrialisation also offers no employment opportunities to the rural women.

C. RESOURCE PROFILE:

That our country has no dearth of potential resources would be a fair statement to make. There are a wide range of resources, a variety of agricultural products which if systematically identified can provide a tremendous scope for the women to tap them and channelise them towards proper utilisation relieving them from their economic burdens and liberating them from their economic degradation. The survey of the districts of Guntur, Quilon and Pratapgarh bear testimony to the fact.

1. Pratapgarh:

The district of Pratapgarh is rather favourably placed for agricultural activities as it is endowed with rich alluvial soils and water resources, especially from the Sharda Sahayak canals. The district lags behind in basic mineral resources, because the major portion of the district is under cultivation. No minerals have as yet been detected in the area.

Table 5

Land-Use Pattern	In hectares
1. Geographical area of District	367886
2. Forests	561
3. Cultivable Waste	16889
4. Barren Land	21351
5. 'USAR' Uncultivable Land	57330
6. Land put to Non-Agri.Useage	26059
7. Grazing land	73
8. Groves and Miscellaneous Trees	1443
9. Net Area Sown	244180
10. Area Sown More Than Once	50760
11. Total Cropped Area	294940
12. Net Irrigated Area	68705
13. Total Irrigated Area	80617

Source: Office of District Statistical Officer, Pratapgarh.

a) Agriculture:

The district's geographical area is 367886 hectares of which 244180 hectares (66 per cent) are under cultivation. This is much higher than the corresponding figures of 60 per cent for Uttar Pradesh and 45 per cent for India. Area under double cropping is 50760 hectares.

Of the net sown area of 244180 in the year 1976-1977, the net area under irrigation was 28 per cent (68705 hectares). The majority of irrigation is through canals and tube wells which account for over 94% of the area irrigated. The various sources of irrigation with their irrigation capacity are as follows:

Table 6

Sources	Area in hectares
1. Canals	43408
2. Tube-wells Govt.	4861
3. Tube wells Pvt.	16696
4. Tanks	3444
5. Wells	296
6. Pumping Sets	352

Source: Office of the District Statistical Officer - Pratapgarh.

b) Cropping Pattern:

The soil in the district are rich enough for all types of crops. Amongst the foodgrains, Paddy, Wheat, Bajra and Jowar are extensively cultivated. Cereals include Arhar, Gram, Urad and Marua, the first two on a large scale. The cash crops include Potatos, Sugarcane, and Sun-hemp, though the cultivation of these are localised and relatively done on a smaller scale.

The following table shows the cropping pattern of the district of Pratapgarh for the year 1976-77, giving the area under the principal crops and the output levels.

Table 7

I. FOODGRAINS:

Foodgrains	Area (in ha.)	Production (Quintals)
1. Paddy	85038	750736
2. Maize	2535	6909
3. Jowar	8084	67144
4. Bajra	24546	215421
5. Wheat	60029	875504
6. Barley	27580	633670
7. Marua	5179	52110
8. Sawan	3553	17374
9. Kodo	5	35
10. Kakuni	87	470
Total	216600	2619193

II. CEREALS:

Cereals	Area (in ha.)	Production (Quintals)
1. Urad	3688	13202
2. Arhar	19542	231044
3. Moong	638	2134
4. Masoor	52	193
5. Moth	2459	7479
6. Gram	8477	81481
7. Muttar	8658	79355
Total	43514	414889

III. COMMERCIAL CROPS:

Commercial Crops	Area (in ha.)	Production (Quintals)
1. Mustard	372	1296
2. Alsi	84	130
3. Til	104	183
4. Sugarcane	2123	298782
5. Castor	-	-
6. Groundnuts	27	204
7. Tobacco	17	60
8. Cotton	-	-
9. Jute	-	-
10. Sunhemp	5852	25339
11. Turmeric	-)	-
12. Potatoes	4478	592209

Source: District Statistical Officer - Pratapgarh.

As seen from the table, the cropping pattern is weighted towards the cultivation of foodgrains. Commercial crops occupy only a very small area and among the foodgrains also, the inferior grains are cultivated over a larger area as compared to the superior grains. A neglect for commercial crops and a preference for cheaper inferior gains is indicated. This shows the decadent cropping pattern of the district.

c) Horticulture:

The vast plains of the district coupled with the fact that the soil is rich, makes conditions favourable for the cultivation of fruits. Kunda taluka, along which the river Ganges flows for about 45 kms. is especially suited for cultivation of fruits. It is here that we finds prawling orchards with mango and gauva groves - interspersed with papayas and berries. Amlas also occupy a large area and are of costly variety. In the absence of any fruit processing units, large quantities of mangoes and guavas and amlas are exported through various intermediaries.

The following table gives the total area and the production levels of various fruits in the district for the year 1977-1978.

Table 8

	Area (in ha.)	Production (Quintals)
1. Mangoes	10725	686400
2. Guavas	4150	257300
3. Amlas	4236	254160
4. Papayas	1133	73645

Source: Dept. of Horticulture, Pratapgarh.

During 1974, the extension wing of Fruit Processing Unit had set up a sub-unit in the district of Pratapgarh. The objective of the sub-unit was to guide the people in preserving the surplus fruits and vegetables. The unit also runs short-term courses for housewives (15 days course). The 1978-79 target given to the unit is to train 300 students and process and preserve 10,000 Kg. of fruits in the district.

d) Livestock:

The district of Pratapgarh is rich in Livestock. The 1972 Livestock Census reports that were 223573 milk cattle - 121544 cows, 102029 buffaloes in the district. Though nearly 122 milk cooperative societies exist, the procurement of milk by them is rather poor. During 1976-77 only 96753 litres of milk was procured, about 10% of the total output.

Sheep and goats are also to be found in large numbers. According to the 1972 census there were 40671 sheep and 182196 goats in Pratapgarh district. About 47111 pigs are to be found in the district. Poultry farming is not very popular, though backyard poultry units do exist. There is great potential for development of poultry at an organised level. One sheep extension centre and one pig extension centre have been established in the district. Jamrapari and Bariberi breeds of goats are to be found in the district and these breeds are reputed to be the best in the country.

The following table gives the Livestock Population of the district:

Table 9

LIVESTOCK POPULATION - 1972

1.	Cattle	558927
2.	Buffaloes	164629
3.	Sheep	40671
4.	Goats	182196
5.	Pigs	47111
6.	Poultry	97106

Source: Livestock Census 1972 - District Pratapgarh.

e) Pisciculture:

Pratapgarh is endowed with considerable water resources in the form of Tanks, Ponds, and lakes. These constitute the avenues for pisciculture. According to the Director of Fisheries an area of 427 hectares are under ponds, tanks and lakes. During 1976-77 an area of 320 hectares was under pisciculture. The tanks and ponds are owned mostly by the Gaon Sabhas who lease them out to the fishermen and other persons on long term for 10 years During 1977-78, 4.25 lakhs of fingerlings were distributed by the Directorate of Fisheries to those who had been leased the tanks and ponds. For 1978-79 the target for distribution has been increased to 7.5 lakhs of fingerlings.

f) Forest:

The district has no significant forest area as per the census data, though patches of forests are spread all over the district. The total area under forest is 561 hectares, which is 2.47 per cent of the districts geogra-

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phical area. Forest products are negligible. Recently, with the help of Tassar Silk Research Institute, Ranchi, the forest department has planned to rear Tassar Silk worms on Arjun Trees on the soft usar land. The Forest Department has set up a unit at Lalganj to organize and encourage the plantation work in Pratapgarh district.

g) Fibres:

There are two main fibrous resources in the district - Sunhemp and Moonj. While the former is cultivated, the latter is a wild growth. The area under sunhemp cultivation has been declining every year, while in 1967-1968 around 13443 hectares were under sunhemp cultivation, only 5852 hectares are under it now. During 1976-77 the production of sunhemp was around 25339 quintals. Sunhemp is now being used for making cigarrette paper, fishing nets, shoesoles, tarpaulins, twine tatpattis, currency paper and rough grainbags. None of these are made in the district except twine and mats. Pratapgarh block has the largest yield of sunhemp. In Pratapgarh a sunhemp Research Institute was established in the year 1963 with the objective of promoting sunhemp cultivation in the region. At present most of the sunhemp fibre is sent to Varanasi where it is graded quality-wise V.I, V.II and V.III. Once packed it is sent to kidderpore docks to be exported to the European countries.

h) Industries:

The district is extremely backward in industrial development. There are four registered units, providing employment to 110 persons. The four units include two cold storages; one chewing tobacco unit; and U.P. Government Roadways workshop engaged in the repair of motor vehicles. Household industries dominate the industrial activities. Prominent among them are sunhemp twine and tatpatti making Handloom weaving, pottery, carpentry, basket-weaving, and processing units like rice husking, khandasari, flour mill, dal mill, and oil mills.

2. Guntur

Guntur is one of the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh and was formed in 1904. In 1970, Prakasam district was formed with Ongole taluk, parts of Bapatla and Narsaraopet taluks and parts from Nellore and Kurnool districts. The district is richly endowed with natural and mineral resources, excellent irrigation facilities and a good concentration of industries.

Topographically Guntur can be divided into two regions - the Delta and Upland regions. The Delta region consists of 7 blocks and the Upland, 14 blocks.

a) Minerals

Guntur is rich in mineral resources, the chief minerals being limestone, limekankar, napa slabs, copper and lead. Limestone is concentrated in the Palnad region, copper in Agnigundala region, and copper and lead ores in Vinukonda taluk.

b) Forests

The total forest area in the district is about 1,70,000 hectares which is about 15 percent of the total geographical area. Table 10 gives details on the land utilization pattern in the district.

The major forest products are soapnut and cashewnut the rest of the forest produce being used as firewood.

c) Agriculture

Four types of soils are predominant in Guntur. These are sandyloam, clay, red loamy and black cotton. About 70 percent of the area is under black cotton soil. In general nearly 85 percent of the soil in the district is considered average or above average in fertility.

Guntur is agriculturally well developed due to irrigation by Krishna Canal which irrigates about 7 wet land blocks and the Nagarjunasagar Right Canal which covers some portions of the upland blocks. Until 1960, Guntur was one of the largest producers of Virginia Tobacco and of late, Cotton cultivation has gained momentum. During 1975-76 about 1,60,000 acres of land was under Cotton but in 1976-77 it increased to 2,50,000 acres. The net area sown under various crops is about 59 percent of the total geographical area, the most important commercial crops being cotton, tobacco, chillies, turmeric, banana and sugarcane. Paddy is the most important foodcrop. Table 11 gives details of area under different crops.

d) Livestock

The livestock population is high in Guntur with dairy farming being the most predominant amongst them.

Table 12 gives details on the livestock population of Guntur.

Dairy

This is the secondary occupation of a majority of the population in the rural areas. Most of the cattle belong to the non-descriptive low milk-yielding variety. It is estimated that 5.45 lakh litres of milk is available per day and 25 percent of it retained for household consumption. There are 4 milk chilling centres with a total capacity of 48,000 litres per day and a giant unit is to come up at Sangamjagarlamudi.

Goat/Sheep rearing

This is also a secondary occupation of small farmers and those belonging to the poorer sections. According to the 1972 livestock census, the district had

2,25,759 sheep and 1,32,381 goats population. Most of the sheep are of the non-descriptive type and are concentrated in the Upland areas.

Piggery

Pig rearing is an activity amongst the SC and ST of the district, but is not carried on in a large scale. These pigs are of inferior quality and number about 60,000.

Poultry

Poultry however has not developed as desired in the district of Guntur. There were about 11 lakh birds as per 1972 livestock Census, in Guntur. Presently there are two poultry marketing centres in the district. This is a secondary occupation amongst the poorer sections and not prusued actively by the people in Guntur.

e) Fisheries

With a coastline of 42 Kms and an inshore fishable area of 600 Sq.Kms, fisheries is well developed in Guntur. The total fishing population is 21,260 (marine) and 11,700 (Inland) of which active fishing population is 7275 (marine) and 2560 (Inland). Marine fisheries are concentrated in Repalle and Bapatla taluks having 18 fishing villages. The Inland fisheries are spread all over the taluks. Table 13 gives details of marine and inland fish in Guntur. There are 9 Marine Cooperative Societies and 45 Inland Cooperative Societies with a total membership of 1639 and 4415 respectively.

The Government with World Bank assistance is taking very active interest in fisheries development in Guntur by providing Rs. 83 lakhs for roads and Rs.3.5 crores for a fishing harbour at Nizampatnam. The

Government also provides subsidies for purchasing non-mechanized boats, cement platform and nylon nets. A scheme has also been proposed for converting the waste land into tanks - total investment being Rs. 16 lakhs.

f) Industries

The availability of agricultural, livestock, mineral, marine and human resources provides a congenial climate for industrial development in Guntur. As of 1976, there were 13 large/medium scale industries and 2400 small scale units.

Textile Industry is among the large scale industries of the district which have come about as a result of the large production of long staple cotton and other varieties. Next to textiles, rank tobacco redrying which is also a major industry in the district. Presently there are several large scale tobacco units like ILTD, National Tobacco, Golden Tobacco, East India Tobacco, Navbharat Tobacco and other such units.

A majority of the small scale units are agrobased, the remaining being quite diverse.

Cottage Industries

Handloom weaving is one the predominent occupations of the people of Guntur over a lakh of people being engaged in this activity. Out of 5 lakh looms operated in the state, nearly 45,000 are in Guntur. Dyeing and printing, bricklaying, basket weaving, carpentry, etc., are the other prevalent cottage industries in the district.

Table 10

Land Use Pattern Guntur District

1975-76

(Area in Hectares)

Forest	169939
Barren and unculturable land	42965
Land put to non-agricultural uses	146020
Culturable waste	28661
Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	22972
Land under Misc. tree crops and groves, not included in net area sown	26858
Current fallows	47261
Other fallow lands	19478
Net area sown	628670
Geographical area	1132824

Source: A.P. Statistical Abstract 1976.

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Table 11

Cropping Pattern - 1975-76

	Area (in Hectares)	Production (in tonnes)
Cereals		
Rice	324662	484889
Jowar	42138	24253
Bajra	34564	17074
Wheat	25	17
Maize	1938	3149
Ragi	470	634
Small millets	42009	26201
Pulses		
Bengalgram	7948	3736
Redgram(Tuvar)	8290	3042
Greengram (Mung)	22929	11691
Horse gram (Kulthi)	4273	1489
Black gram (Mash)	65227	42981
Other pulses	50	15
Oil Seeds		
Groundnut	30875	27091
Castor	5467	683
Sesamum	14541	3739
Rape and Mustard	149	77
Coconut	59	244 (Nos.in 000)
Other Crops		
Cotton	50995	103790
Sugarcane (Gur)	4086	27239
Tobacco	9782	9994
Onions	825	9015
Chillies (Dry)	35765	39245

Contd.

Table 11 (Contd.)

Turmeric	4350	10675
Sweet Potatoes	392	925
SunHemp	230	492 (Bales @)
Mesta	393	2465 (Bales @)

Source : A.P. Statistical Abstract - 1976.

Table 12

Livestock and Poultry Population

	Population
CATTLE	
Males (Over 3 years)	145344
Females (Over 3 years)	72193
Young stock	50536
BUFFALOES	
Males (Over 3 Years)	104302
Females (Over 3 years)	363470
Young Stock	259205
Sheep	225759
Goats	132381
Pigs	59170
Poultry	1093744

Source : A. P. Statistical Abstract-1976.

Table 13

Production of fish in Guntur from 70-71 to 73-74

Year	Marine Fish	Inland Fish	Production in MTS
1970-71	4.0	1.0	5.0
1971-72	5.0	1.4	6.4
1972-73	5.0	0.5	5.5
1973-74	10.0	5.0	15.0

3. Quilon

The Quilon district is situated on the South-West Coast of Kerala. It has a coastal line of 42 Kms. This district occupies an important place in the State's economy by way of contributing 13.27% of the total Income of the state.

Table 14

Land use pattern:

The land use pattern as on 1975-76 is given below:

	Hectares
Total geographical area according t. village records	4,74,290
Forests	2,36,048
Land under non agricultural use	22,229
Barren, uncultivable land	3,639
Permanent pastures	100
Land under misc. trees	752
Cultivable waste	1,557
Fallow land other than current fallow	787
Current fallow	1,313
Net sown area	2,07,565
Area sown more than once	1,37,784
Total Cropped Area	3,45,349

a) Agriculture

Agriculture is the major activity in the district and it contributes 62 percent of its total income. More than 47 percent of the working force is dependent on this sector.

Cropping Pattern

Of the total sown area of 3.45 lakh hectares 59 percent is under food crops. Principal crops are coconut, tapioca, rubber and paddy. The total production and the area under different crops are given below:

Table 15

CROPPING PATTERN 75-76

Food Crops	Area (Hec)	Production (Tonnes)	
Cereals			
Rice	53053	81702	1.57
Ragi	88	91	1.03
Other Pulses			
T tal pulses	3684	467	
Sugar Cane	1820	8977	
Foodgrains			
Pepper	8759	2975	
Fruits			
Ginger	261	628	
Turmeric	54	67	
Betel nuts	7844	1579	(million nuts)
Others	563	-	
Mangoes	8617	-	
Jackfruit	5585	-	
Banana including Planting	5751	10404	
Pineapple	1080	-	
Cashewnuts	8011	8987	
Other fruits	2523	-	
Vegetables			
Tapioca	88536	1595363	18.0
Sweet potatoes	233	1049	
Vegetables	674	-	
Tubers	6292	-	
Tamrind	1308	-	
Non Food Crops			
Seasmun	3213	710	
Coconut	98073	485	(million nuts)
Others	217	-	

Table 15 (Contd.)

	Area (hec)	Production (Tonnes)
Fibres, drugs, Narcotics and Plantation Crops	-	-
Tea	2690	1372
Coffee	428	54
Rubber	33995	23966

Source: Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Kerala 1977.

Table 16

Distribution of Area Irrigated according to Source of Irrigation - 1975 - 1976.

Area in Hectares

Private Canals	80
Tanks and wells	4574
Minor and Lift Irrigation	2789
Other Sources	5617
	13060

b) Fisheries

It is estimated that around 40,000 people are directly engaged in this industry and the total population dependent on fishing and allied activities is around 4 lakhs (i.e.) 20 percent of the total population of the district.

c) Forests

The area under forests, constitutes about 45 percent of the total area of the district. The two Talukas of Pathanamthitta and Pathnapuram constitute the major forest area. These talukas are known for the Rubber plantations.

d) Industries

In Quilon district there are about 12 large and medium scale industries. As of February 1979, there were about 1512 small scale units. The majority of the small scale units are cashew, coconut and wood based.

Cashew

A majority of the cashew units of the state are concentrated in Quilon district. The state owned Cashew Development Corporation with a paid up capital of Rs. 119 lakhs was established in 1974-75. Of the 194 (quota) factories, 34 are under the control of the corporation whereas the remaining are under private owners. The industry is highly female labour-oriented and is skill-based. This industry accounts for a major share in the district income.

At present the industry faces many problems. The non availability of raw nuts in sufficient quantity has resulted in large scale unemployment and under employment. Another factor inducing the cashew industrialists of Kerala to move into Tamilnadu, Goa, etc., is due to the availability of relatively cheap labour in those places.

Coir Industry

The presence of backwaters and availability of coconut have contributed to the growth of this industry in the coastal talukas of Karunagapally and Quilon. Of the total coir workers, 20 percent are covered under the cooperative units. There are about 8000 women in this sector. At present, there are 68 working cooperative units. The wages are relatively high in the cooperative sector.

In 1975, the 'Coir Development Scheme' was introduced to cover 75 percent of the total workers of this industry under the cooperative sector.

There is nearly 50 percent unemployment in this industry due to the shortage of husks. The required amount of husk is 75 crores. The produce is 40 crores of which only 30 crores reaches the industries. Hence there is a sharp competition between the private units and the cooperative units. The Kerala Government plan to take over the monopoly of husk collection.

Handlooms

Quilon district accounts for nearly 30 percent of the State's handloom goods production. Handloom production is concentrated in Mayyanad, Chathanur and Kottarakkara. About 40,000 people are employed in this sector. 50 percent of the workers are covered under the cooperative sector. This industry faces the problems of non-availability of raw material at the required time and one of marketing the finished products.

Rural and Village Industries

It is estimated that more than 2 lakh persons are dependent partly on village industries for their livelihood. Quilon district is one of the leading districts of Kerala as regards village industries. Even though there are about 300 registered cooperative societies only about 213 are functioning presently. The total membership of these functioning societies is about 36,000. The societies are organized by Khadi and Village Industries Board.

e) Mineral Resources

Quilon is rich in mineral resources which includes Ilmenite, Rutile, Monazite, Zircon and Sillimanite. China clay is in abundance.

f) Infrastructural Facilities

This district is well connected by road, water and railways. The canal and backwater system facilitates inland navigation.

III. RURAL WOMEN EMPLOYMENT - EXPERIMENTS IN RETROSPECT

The situation profile analysis given in the previous chapter broadly endorses the conclusions of the Committee on 'Status of Women in India', namely women's share in economic activities is steadily deteriorating and that they are being pushed back more and more to traditional and low technology activities. This is also quite evident from the trends of employment of women in the different sectors. Replacement of traditional technologies by the modern technologies has provided very little opportunity for women, is proved by the fact that women's share of employment in the organised industries is negligible.

It is against this background of macro-profile that we propose to examine in this section, some of the problems experienced by women in organising themselves for economic activities. The data and analysis forming the basis for our conclusions in this section relate to:

a) Case studies of selected clusters, where women are engaged in economic activities such as Cashew, Coir, Cotton, Tobacco and lace works, in the states of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh.

b) Analysis of the working of few institutions of women engaged in industrial activities in the States of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh.

c) Interviews at the household level with women in the three districts chosen in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala.

Our analysis of clusters given below is largely based on the state of the industries with regard to (1) cotton and tobacco in Guntur; (2) Coir and Cashew in Quilon and (3) Lace industries in Narsapur; Andhra Pradesh.

A. CLUSTERS:

We find that when we consider the problems of affording opportunities for economic activities for women in India, we always think in terms of creating new employment whereas our study reveals that the problem is of an equally serious magnitude relating to sustaining women in work in which they are already engaged, that too in large numbers concentrated in clusters as in this case. The Government does not seem to have any specific programme to arrest the deteriorating trend in some of these cases and the consequent miseries of unemployment that looms large over these people.

For example, cashew industry in Kerala which employs more than 1,00,000 women in the district of Quilon has practically come to a standstill primarily due to lack of raw nuts. Even the meagre quantities of nuts made available, find their way to neighbouring Kanyakumari district, where units have been established with cheap labour, depriving these women even of their income for 2 to 3 months in a year. Our discussiors with Government officials, cashew factory owners, workmen, and trade unionists reveal

a total state of apathy and helplessness bordering on callousness lacking in initiative for finding a solution to the problem faced by these women.

It is surprising that in a State like Kerala where retrenchment of one factory worker could bring a whole industry to a standstill, such a deterioration practically implying retrenchment of more than 75% workers, has been allowed to take place without much noise. Possibly, this is so because this concerns women.

Coir industry, though on the march down the precipise has not reached the bottom of the trough. As in the case of cashew, these women, inspite of occupational hazards who eke out a living by disfiguring their hands today are threatened with unemployment and gradual extinction from their present avocation. This is due to possiblities of mechanisation which does not seem to influence policy and decision makers either at the state level or central level.

For example, a mechanised unit is in operation in the neighbouring Kanyakumari district. We are surprised, how such a unit which is the seed for destruction of the very existence of a large number of workers numbering around 5 lakhs was permitted to be set up. We would like the policy makers at all levels to examine whether with the present systems they would permit establishment of a Rayon Factory in the country by Allied Chemicals of United States, when it involves

protection of technology which is essentially owned by a private sector group in the country. This action only proves the point that there is no concern about the poor man's technology which is the very basis of his existence and is not protected, whereas organised sector technology which essentially is a means for profit through higher productivity is fully protected from competition and obsolescence.

The case of Guntur's tobacco and cotton workers is a problem of seasonal unemployment. It is very encouraging to note that these women numbering about 50,000 are by and large reasonably compensated for their work with daily wages of Rs. 6 to 8 for about 5 months in a year. The problem here is one of finding supplementary occupation for these women.

On the contrary in Andhra Pradesh, the lace workers of Narsapur whose case is narrated in Annexure-I, presents a different picture as compared to the cotton and tobacco workers. Here, the problem seems to be exploitation of cheap labour. Whereas, there is an assured market, the women in this area get compensation around Rs. 0.50 paise a day, whereas there is an organised union of exporters to exploit their products, these women seem to be helpless because they do not have an organisation through which they could bargain for their rightful dues.

Many useful lessons could be learnt from the experiences of women in coir and cashew industries in Kerala

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and cotton and tobacco in Andhra Pradesh, who have bargained through the years to get a reasonable level of compensation for their efforts. Possibly, a solution to this problem would lie in creating alternate structures to tap market through production cum marketing centres as in Kerala, where the Handicrafts Export Corporation of the Government buys the products and supplies the raw material to the workers.

In spite of organised workers in India get a better deal as compared to unorganised workers, these cases shows that when it concerns women, even as an organised work force they are not in the same advantageous position for bargaining as organised work force of men. The reason for this could be sought in the overall context of organisation and structure of society and the related larger issues. However, from the point of improving economic opportunities for women, these cases clearly show that the Government should have clear-cut policies, strategies and action-plans to retain women who are already engaged in economic activities either in the same activity or deploy them into other activities through suitable retraining.

In fact, we are of the view that an All India survey be undertaken to identify clusters of women work force on the lines of the examples indicated here and evolve specific plans for each cluster to retain them in the present avocation to enhance the performance of these clusters through improved technology, design, etc., and eliminate the threat of decay through obsolescence and competition.

In all these cases particularly in the coir industry, there is a case for analysing this industry operation-wise and come to conclusion as to whether there is a feasibility for vacating particular operations which are non-labour intensive but likely to enhance the value added suitably as a means improving the economics of the industry.

B. UNITS:

We examined the working experiences of 5 units in Kerala where women have organised industrial activities entirely managed by women. Four of these units are organised as cooperative societies and one of them is joint stock company with the workers themselves participating in the equity. The industries studied are:

1. Women's Industrial and Supply Enterprises Pvt. Limited, Jagadi, Trivandrum.

2. Manvila Vanitha Handloom Weaver's Industrial Cooperative Society Limited, Kulathoor, Trivandrum

3. Jyothi Match Factory, Chakkuvarakkal, Quilon Dist.

4. Sadanandapuram Mahila Samajam, Vettikkavala Block, Quilon.

5. Kizakungara Mahila Samajam, Trivandrum.

1. Women's Industrial and Supply Enterprises Pvt. Ltd:

This Joint Stock Company manufactures pre-cooked cereals and pulses suitable for children and convalescing people. It is a consumer product which faces severe competition. from wellknown brand names such as 'Farex' and 'Balamul'. We find that the problem is one characteristic of small organisations who have poor managerial skills and having to face stiff competition pitted as they are against such giants in the field who have the backing of top level marketing and advertising support.

This case clearly illustrates the fact that even a written assurance from Government is of little value unless the unit has its own leadership and managerial capabilities. Possibly, women are particularly handicapped in facing competition in business in a totally male-dominated society particularly when corrupt practices are almost universal. The management of this unit feels that they suffered due to sociological problems of women being treated as traditionally belonging to the home and hearth and not to the office. However, in spite of the lethargy of bureaucracy, Kerala has demonstrated that they could help such units because this is a case of success mainly due to the backing of the Government and persistent action by officials.

However, this unit had to suffer a long spell of sickness partially due to its own managerial failures and partially due to the demise of the original organiser Smt. Radhamma Unni Raj.

This case clearly shows that given the support women could organise themselves into a Joint Stock Company with participation from the working women under certain conditions.

2. Manvila Vanitha Handloom Weaver's Industrial Cooperative Society Limited:

The lessons of the Women's Industrial and Supply Enterprises has been amply confirmed in the case of this handloom unit which could convert quickly to advantage the support from Government because of sound leadership and management throughout. In this unit the interesting part is that the members of the society are the workers in the unit.

The success story of this Handloom Unit is of importance because this provides a model for several clusters in the country as in the case of lace workers in Narsapur in Andhra Pradesh, where efficient governmental marketing infrastructure could act as a catalyst to promote organisation of women who otherwise would have found difficulty in coming up due to problems of marketing and exploitative middlemen infrastructure.

It is interesting to note that this unit is able to pay a reasonable level of wages to its members. This arrangement also provided for a margin to the society.

3. Jyothi Match Factory:

This unit illustrates the myths about some of the largely publicised labour intensive schemes in the country as to their effectiveness during implementation. Being accustomed to standardising every-

thing, even if it involves large number of people most of our village industries development has suffered on account of this standardisation in the form of a standard pattern of assistance for selected industries which includes matches. This unit has disproved the illusion on account of over simplification that has been attempted in the past. For example, even a small unit like this would have fared far better if only they had guidance in managing their capital and on the application of the funds. Possibly, if this unit had been adopted by a larger unit not connected with this industry they would have got the necessary assistance. We see this unit has potential to be revived, but handicapped in doing so because of the stringent requirements of the financial institutions. Possibly, if the Government machinery had given the same support as had given to the handloom unit or the Food processing unit in Trivandrum this too would have stood up by now. District administration, all over the country is not equipped to render such help. The leadership in the Trivandrum unit was provided by political leaders, but this unit is in the hands of genuine workers only.

4. Sadanandapuram Mahila Samajam:

Although a success, this ready-made garment unit poses a different type of problem. The success of the unit is largely due to the fact that the leader of the unit is highly motivated due to the considerations of esteemed value she derives by taking all the trouble for the unit. Therefore, it is our view that

this unit would continue to perform well as long as the present leader would take interest. She is not developing a second line of leadership who could take over from her. We do not think she will help develop the second line as she would consider such a step as a threat to her position. This case only illustrates the need for caution in over-emphasising the success stories; what is needed is to have a system by which there could be management audit to assess the intrinsic worth of the organisation and management structure of a unit to avoid future threats due to failure of leadership. With regard to operational matters this unit too faces many unsolved problems in the areas of production, price of raw materials, etc..

5. Kizha Kangara Mahila Samajam:

This is a unit manufacturing pickles, jams, squashes, etc.. As could be expected most of the low level technology items are of a consumer-oriented nature. Consequently, constant updating of designs, packaging, advertising, marketing and selling operations assume greater significance with regard to enterprises engaged in the manufacture and sale of such products. This is all the more so in the soft drinks and food preservation units, where technology and brand names play a vital role. Whereas assurance of quality of product is a pre-condition for acceptance by the consumer, it is well known that good quality is not a sufficient condition to ensure sale of the product even if the market is available. This is exactly the story of this unit. We do not see any possibility

of such units making break-through although they may gain marginal advantage through getting access to local markets through extra efforts. In the long run the Government should have a scheme for common brand names backed by a sound quality assurance programme and organise the production only through units of women for such products.

C. PROFILE OF WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT - HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

The household survey was carried out in the districts of Quilon (Kerala), Pratapgarh (U.P.) and Guntur (A.P.) with a view to find out:

a) existing level of women's participation in various economic activities

b) availability of specialised skills among women which could be exploited

c) their participation in organised efforts for women's upliftment and welfare

d) their attitude towards participating in economic activities.

In Quilon the villages were selected on the basis of clusters of cashew workers, coir workers, casual labourers, Harijans, Tribals, Fisherfolk, etc. In the district of Pratapgarh the selection of villages was purely on the basis of availability of resources which can be exploited gainfully to provide employment opportunities to women. Villages selected in Guntur district on the contrary were those in which women participation was more but seasonal in nature i.e., tobacco grading and cotton picking.

The total number of household surveyed in these three districts were about 150, of which 65 in Quilon, 55 in Pratapgarh and 30 in Guntur respectively. In the districts of Pratapgarh and Guntur the respondents include both males and females of the household where as in Quilon respondents were women only. The details of each household surveyed are given in Annexure 4.

The household survey conducted in the districts of Quilon, Pratapgarh and Guntur reveal that in Quilon the majority of the women are engaged in organised industries like cashew, coir, fisheries, etc., where as in Pratapgarh most of the women workers are engaged in agricultural activities as Agricultural Labourers. In the case of Guntur we find that a majority of the women are employed in Tobacco grading and Cotton picking but their employment is seasonal in nature.

Among the women respondents, 54% in Quilon, 36% in Pratapgarh and 32% in Guntur possess some specialised skill including traditional ones. It is also revealed that their participation in organised efforts in upliftment and welfare of women in the districts of Pratapgarh and Guntur is insignificant whereas in Quilon 61% of the interviewed women are members of the Mahila Samajams.

In Quilon most of the women are educated. Among the young respondents majority have studied upto SSLC and have acquired skills in tailoring, fruit preservation, etc. These women are keen on acquiring new skills if it could ensure some employment opportunity. Women engaged in coir and cashew industries need alternate employment since these industries are facing the problem of shortage in raw materials.

In Pratapgarh the majority of the women of the moderately well off house holds do not want to take up any economic activities. But the women belonging to poorer sections, generally working as

Agricultural Labourers are ready to take up any job which can ensure them full time employment. Most of the respondents those who are willing to participate in economic activities are ready to organise low-technology household level production units. Women with traditional skills like weaving, pottery, tatpatti weaving, basket making, etc., prefer to get more assistance in preserving their skills rather than acquiring new skills.

In Guntur the attitude of the women of the upper class is similar to that of Pratapgarh. The women belonging to lower class are partially employed in seasonal activities like cotton picking and tobacco grading. These women are keen on getting employment during off season so that they can get the steady income throughout the year.

Kerala in general and Quilon in particular has the advantage of a well-knit women organisations, i.e., Mahila Samajams and many of these Samajams are already imparting skills like tailoring, typing, etc., to young women. But in Pratapgarh there is no such grass root level organisation to motivate and mobilise women to take up economic activities. In Guntur though the Mahila Mandals do exist, they are not active.

IV. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES FOR WOMEN - POTENTIAL STRATEGIES AND POLICIES:

A. CLUSTER APPROACH:

Characteristic of all concerned in the rural economy, women too are engaged in some form of activities mostly at the household level, no doubt, grossly under-employed as compared to men. Our household survey and the case studies of clusters as well as individual units reveal that women are mostly confined to low technology activities. When such technologies give way to modernisation and improvement, invariably large scale displacement of women labour takes place. The resultant substitution in most of the cases is by men who have greater access to training in new skills required for such technologies. Therefore, contrary to our earlier appreciation of the problem at the time of commencement of this study, we feel it is equally important to evolve strategies, policies and guidelines for choice of technology and rehabilitation of the displaced labour, etc.. So, we consider that sustaining women in economic occupations which they are already pursuing as equally important as creating new opportunities.

The situation profile with regard to employment of women indicates the need for adopting approaches to scheme formulation that would match the needs and capabilities of people, the resource and market conditions. In this context, we find that one way of achieving accelerated development of women will be through an approach of strengthening existing employment base wherever significant strengths are available in clusters.

Regarding actual implementation of schemes, our study has only confirmed the findings from earlier studies that every scheme should have specificity in relation to the context in which the same is to be implemented. Instead, the standard typology approach is adopted in which the technical feasibility of a scheme is considered an end in itself. For example, according to the state of development and the types of attitudes prevailing in a region a scheme which may be technically feasible, will not be implementable unless we relate it to the environment. In a traditionally industrial labour culture as in Quilon or Guntur it would be easy to impart entirely new skills and one could even develop ancillaries to modern industries. On the contrary, in places like Pratapgarh, this would be a futile attempt. Instead, one should look for low technology household level production systems with assured market within the locality or if necessary continue to use existing channels for marketing, although they may be exploitative in character.

The magnitude of the potential for sustaining women in current employment through a proper revival programme is not far to seek if one appreciates the fact that the four examples given in the study alone account for about 4,00,000 women workers in Coir; 1,50,000 in Cashew; 50,000 in Cotton and Tobacco and 1,00,000 lace workers in Narsapur. We have already illustrated that the potential for these clusters could be created by taking action in one or more of the following areas:

a) Provision of inputs;

b) Appropriate strategies for technological change including vacation of certain processes in favour of mechanisation to make the industry economically viable and competitive;

c) Brand names and marketing support;

d) Supplementary occupation.

If we tap this potential, we estimate that on an All India basis we could continue women in gainful employment to the extent of 9% who otherwise are in the process of being pushed out of their present position with no alternate opportunities.

Therefore, as a first strategy we propose that the Government of India chalk out a comprehensive plan for identifying such clusters and develop them through proper revival strategies and implementing them.

B. NEW OPPORTUNITIES:

Regarding creation of new opportunities, we find that they could be in relation to:

a) Resource Endowment;
b) Skill Endowment; and
c) Market Endowment.

This could also be through combination of the above.

1. Agro Based:

In terms of resource endowment, women are traditionally nearer to the home and the land and who are readily available unlike men who are likely to migrate. We find that there are quite a large number of opportunities related to agriculture, the single largest resource endowment, which in our view provides appropriate opportunities for women. These are already identified and well established opportunities for which the technology is also comparatively simple to be acquired and applied by an ordinary woman in the village. Yet another advantage in this regard is the fact that most of these opportunities are already covered for developmental assistance under one or more of the developmental schemes under planned development in the country, such as SFDA, DPAP, Tribal Sub-Plan, Anthyodaya, KVI programme, etc.. The strategy required in this regard is to adopt a policy of ear-marking special targets focussed on women. Unfortunately, all the approaches, so far, in most of these cases, are linked to either a household or when it concerns an individual it is related to an artisan. No attempt has been made to make women eligible for such assistance through programme of training and extension. Therefore, we propose that the Government adopt a policy of specifying the plan targets with regard to these programmes as general and for women in two separate parts allocating the resources on an equitable basis.

2. Skill Gap:

With regard to some of these resource based schemes we find that there is considerable skill gap particularly among women. For example, in the case of Pratapgarh, we find that the district produces a large amount of mangoes, gauvas, and amlas which offer good scope for fruit processing and packaging. This requires a massive programme of training of women in fruit preservation as the first step. The second problem is one of production under controlled conditions and marketing. Such consumer items as soft drinks or fruits require high standard of packaging, advertising and marketing skills to face competition from established agencies who are already in the field. We do not see any possibility of small organisations of women in the rural areas to compete effectively with them and hold their own. They may possibly be able to, in some cases, eke out a living by depending on local markets which are not of sizeable magnitude. In this regard, it is inevitable that the Government adopts a policy of encouraging such units by providing not only the infrastructure for marketing but also the brand name and quality assurance programmes such as Agmark to facilitate the marketing of these products. So far, there are schemes for out-right purchase, operated successfully in some states as in the case of Kerala for Handicrafts or using these

agencies as service centres again as in the case of Kerala with regard to Handlooms. With regard to perishables like soft drinks, fruits and food items, some Governments have undertaken the manufacture of these items on a factory scale which action we feel is a policy detrimental to the growth of employment opportunities for women. In fact, they become competitors. Therefore, we propose a strategy for the Government to adopt brand names and launch on a massive programme of manufacturing of these items through women's agencies by tapping opportunities as the ones provided by the District of Pratapgarh.

3. Follow proven models of Organisation:

There are proven models already operating for the organisation of the manufacture and sale of items of handicrafts relating to local skills and local resources already existing in different states. However, we find that many of these organisations have not been able to touch the fringe of the potential available for creating employment opportunities in the rural areas particularly with regard to women. A case in point in this regard is that of 'Sun-hemp' which is available in large quantities in most of the taluks of Pratapgarh. Sun-hemp has many uses of converting it into twine and products for local consumption and industrial uses such as raw material for special paper for currency notes, defence needs, etc.. It has also a very good export market which is already being exploited by established traders

in Banaras and Calcutta. In this case, it would be advisable to initially start a programme for converting sun-hemps into twine and products such as 'Tatpatti' (carpet), through providing these women with appropriate designs and following the example of Kerala giving them outright purchase support, ensuring them a fair return by way of conversion and raw material costs.

But when we talk to officials and others they seem to be complacent and they believe that there is nothing new in the opportunities provided by sun-hemp and whatever is proposed seemed to be obvious to them. Unfortunately, it is this attitude which is responsible for decay and ruination of certain wellknown and common place opportunities provided by local resources and local skills. For example, in the case of sun-hemp, lack of appreciation of this problem has led to mostly selling sun-hemp as fibre for export at throw-away prices or for making Charpai (Bed). No attempt at innovation is discernable. Whereas, it is demonstrated by societies in Kerala with the initiative either with the Handicrafts Corporation or of Christian missionary societies that even a single society with imagination and innovation could produce goods worth few crores giving employment opportunities to a few thousand women, giving them return by means of wages and thereby improve their lot economically.

4. Preserve Technology and Skills:

Therefore, we propose that a resource survey should be conducted in each district even of the most obvious things that are available and specific schemes should be evolved with specific targets for coverage in terms of manpower utilisation and value of product. Such schemes should also clearly specify the infrastructure support that is required to be provided and the outlays required for the same. In the case of some of these resource-based industries the Government should have a specific policy of continuously monitoring the competition, development of latest technologies on an inter-state basis to avoid the present situation that is created due to inter-state competition and consequent decay of established industries such as coir, cashew-nut, etc., due to growth of parallel exploitative but competitive production facilities in new centres.

Even in trading it appears, for example, that the states of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh compete for the sale of tamarind which are collected by the tribal women to exporters thereby benefitting the export buyer. Our inability to find a machinery for inter-state cooperatives for such matters only which ultimately affects the poor people in the rural areas.

In short, the Government should have a policy of protecting these resource-based industries from the inroads being made by improved technologies or creation of parallel facilities elsewhere. A case in point which has already been said is mechanisation which

has been attempted in coir industry which in our view could at best be considered seeds of death for 5,00,000 workers mostly women in only one state, namely Kerala leave alone the numbers elsewhere. Therefore, we recommend that the Government should list the major resource-based industries in the country which are labour intensive and should set up a machinery on the lines of DGTD to protect the interests of these workmen and their source of living. Unlike DGTD's approach to large industries this should cover protection mainly from competition within the state and between states due to application of modified technology and methods of production.

5. Apply Research Knowledge:

Characteristic of all Research in our country are mostly unrelated to the needs and potential offered by the environment. In fact, most of the research in the country is nothing but an extension of the work carried out by scientists in the doctoral programmes. Even whatever little relevant researches there are, they do not get delibered back to the field mainly due to lack of innovativeness on the part of executing agencies and administrators. For example, even successful attempts at application of Research knowledge based on approved projects are not appreciated at the Headquarters. All administrators wish to follow the easy path of developing budgets based on standard pattern of assistance related to standard schemes. This standardisation is one of the reasons

for much of the creative work not getting transmitted for wider application. A case in point is the research done in Assam Silk Research Centre for Eri Silk fed on Tapioca leaves.

We find only one experiment that too on the initiative of the Christian Missionary being undertaken in Kanjirapalli in Kerala. Similarly, an experiment is in progress for breeding tussar worms on Arjan trees, which are grown in a nursery at Lalgunj in Pratapgarh district as a part of the programme of social forestry under the Forest Department for reclamation of 'Usar' land. These examples, are quoted herewith only to illustrate that considerable potential opportunities can be created on the part of planners, administrators, and executing agencies even with the existing set up.

6. Skill Related Strategies:

We find that skill endowment of rural women is not fully exploited to generate opportunities for useful work. Components of a strategy in this regard will be:

1. Improve skill utilisation, based on resource already available.

2. Creating new skills specifically for recycling of available resources, e.g. yarn waste, handmade paper, etc..

3. Imparting new skills that can be applied to producing demand based items, e.g. book-binding, cardboard boxes, paper bags, matches, etc..

   Policy required for this is making available good quality raw material and creation of training-cum-production centres at key places.

However, there is no inventory of the skill available among women in India such as knitting, painting, mat and basket weaving, etc.. We propose that the Government should undertake all All India Census for planning and development of schemes for application of such skills to provide gainful employment to women. Lace workers cluster of Narsapur, almost universal availability of weaving skill in Assam, Basket making skill among scheduled caste women all over the country, net-making skill amongst most fisher-women in the coastal areas, are examples, which require enumeration as a basis of planning.

During our survey, we found that large chunks of markets with regard to women's employment were well defined. Consequently, we do not find any reason why by a proper policy support and decision-making apparatus these opportunities such as stitching police uniforms, supply of food items, etc., could not be channelised for creating employment to women.

C ANCILLARY APPROACH

A Case Study of Bharatiya Grameena Mahila Sangh

When we talk of women's employment, we think in terms of only traditional crafts and industries, and normally ignore the potential from modern industries. This case illustrates that women's employment could be improved based on modern industrial production.

The organisers of Bharatiya Grameena Mahila Sangh (BGMS) realising the need of a socio-economic programme for women which will be of income generating nature, approached the industrialists to explore the possibilities to provide earning opportunities to women by creating an ancilliary unit at a training-cum-production centre. During 1975 the organisers met the development Commissioner SSI, Government of India who convened a special meeting of the Directors of the various industries to help establish a profitable Socio-economic programme for women. Subsequently during a meeting of industrialists at SIET, Hyderabad, ECIL came forward to help the Bharatiya Grameena Mahila Sangh in organising an ancilliary unit for making T.V. components. The item developed by the BGMS on an ancilliary basis is the panel for T.V. set which required delicate handling and soldering skills. The other stipulation was the need to keep rejection at almost zero level in view of the expensive nature of the product. Therefore the challenge before the organisers was (a) identifing perspective beneficiaries who has aptitude and imparting skills, (b) organising the production and supervision with focus on quality assurance and control on rejects. In order to face these challenges the BGMS selected three candidates (two boys and one girl) from the polytechnic as a first step and they were trained in the ECIL and Bharat Television. The BGMS provided the stipend of Rs. 200/- per month to these candidates for a period of four months. These trained personnel inturn trained about 15 women in the assembling of various TV components. Presently there are three qualified engineers on nine women working in this unit. The BGMS has spent about Rs. 4000/- on purchase of required equipments and

furnitures. The unit has facilities to provide employment to about 50 women but the order position does not encourage the unit to run in its full capacity. The wages to the women, working in the unit are paid on the basis of work turned out by them. On an average the unit assembles 600 to 800 boards per month. The payment is done by ECIL at the rate of Rs. 2.15 per board which is normally one month after the delivery of the Boards. The women get 50% of the total earnings whereas the remaining 50% goes to the organisation (BGMS). Their earnings varies depending on the order from ECIL and constrained sometimes by problems like power-cut and shortage of certain components.

Is this success

The success of this unit is largely due to the dedicated efforts of the organisers to maintain the quality of work and their effective supervision.

The conclusions can be drawn from the above case that through proper leadership and realisation on the part of large industries, large scale employment can be provided to women as it has been demonstrated in the above case.

The success depends on

a) promotion and leadership

b) adoption of an objective towards this end by modern industrial units.

c) The willingness on the part of modern industries to provide training, quality assurance, productivity assistance, etc.

d) Availability of beneficiaries who would quickly acquire required skills.

This case clearly demonstrates that modern industries offer good scope for ancilliary employment to women. A few examples are Telephone Industries, Watch, Cycle, Electronics and Electrical Industries.

V. PILOT SCHEME

A. GUIDELINES AND OUTLINE OF SCHEMES

We have outlined broadly, in the previous chapters, the strategies for creating employment for women. These strategies relate to resource endowment, skill endowment, market endowment and retension of opportunities for employment clusters which are already existing. In addition, we also find that most of the schemes could be fitted into one or more of the plan schemes which are already operating in the districts. Given below are set of steps required for scheme formulation adopting the proposed strategies:

1. Undertake a survey of the district to identify women's employment clusters clearly identifying the features of the cluster in terms of problems and prospects and specific actions required to sustain them and possibly expand.

2. Identify households in each village to focus the benefits to women under existing schemes in the traditionally agro-based activities such as dairying, poultry, animal husbandry, etc. Even in these wherever sufficient number of households are available develop projects for providing infrastructure facilities such as breeding centres, production-cum-training centres, milk collection centres, covering them under existing schemes.

3. Conduct a survey to identify the inventory of skills among women in the district and evolve schemes for irparting training in new skills to establish production at household level for demand based items, such as book binding, fruit preservation, pickle making, agarbathi making, ambar Charkha.

As far as possible, training schemes already available should be extended by specifically identifying villages and households as a separate scheme for development of such opportunities.

4. Evolve specific schemes to strengthen the base of the market and employment base of clusters.

5. Establish linkages with marketing agencies and export houses and evolve a model of organisation for organising production through specific schemes with regard to such items as canning, fish, etc., by supplying to specification and brand-names. An example in this regard is fruit preservation.

6. Provide marketing linkage through schemes for out-right purchase of materials along with schemes for supply of raw materials wherever required assuring a minimum conversion cost on a reasonable basis to the women involved. A case in point here is for the State-level Handicrafts organisation to have a purchase scheme that should extend to the districts and provide a basis for formulating such schemes.

Following these guidelines, we have attempted to illustrate our approach by evolving typical schemes. Brief outline of some of the possible schemes are given below:

DAIRY

Milch Cow

A milch cow would cost Rs.1,500/-, the maintenance ration (concentrate feed) Rs.550/-, straw Rs.200/- and green fodder Rs.400/-. During the lactation period the cow has to be given production ration

consisting of extra concentration feed costing Rs.600/- while pregnancy ration would cost Rs.100/-. Rs.25/- would be required for vaccines, etc. Hence apart from the capital investment of Rs.1,500/- the recurring investment would be Rs.1,915/-.

Milch cow, having a long lactation period would give about 1,600 litres of milk per year. This, sold at the minimum rate of Rs.2 per litre, would yield an income of Rs.3,200/-. Every year the manure can fetch Rs.50/-. Thus, the gross annual income would be Rs.3,250/-. The net profit, therefore, would be Rs.1335/- per year. The loan and interest can be repaid in instalments.

Buffalo

A buffalo would cost about Rs.2,500/-. Expenditure would involve regular maintenance feed worth Rs.660/- per year, straw costing Rs.300/- and green fodder costing Rs.450/-. During the lactation period it has to be given production ration worth Rs.1,000/- and medicines Rs.25/-. Thus, the annual recurring expenditure would be Rs.2,435/-.

A normal healthy buffalo can give upto 6 litres of milk daily and about 2,000 litres per year. The sale of milk would fetch Rs.4,000/- at the rate of Rs.2/- per litre. Manure can be sold for Rs.50/- and the total income accrued would be Rs.4,050/-. The net yearly profit would be Rs.1,615/-.

GOAT REARING

A small unit of goat rearing would consist of four 'does' only. Each doe costs Rs.300/- and so the purchase cost for four does would be Rs.1,200/-. Additional capital investment

of Rs.150/- would be required towards the construction of a shed.

The cost of feeding the does would be around Rs.950/- per year, while the medicines would cost Rs.70/-. Assuming the general interest rate of 10% the amount would be Rs.135/- while depreciation would be of the order of Rs.37.50 per year. Loan could be paid back in instalments of Rs.320/- per year. Hence the annual recurring expenditure would be Rs.1,512.50.

The yearly proceeds from the sale of milk would be Rs.1080/-. On an average, four male progenies and 4 female kids would fetch an overall price of Rs.900/-, the females being sold at Rs.120/- each and the male kids at Rs.105/- each. females would on sale bring Rs.150/- annually, while manure can be sold for Rs.225/-. Thus, the annual gross return would be Rs.2,355/-. Net profit after deducting the recurring expenditure would be Rs.842.50 per year.

PIGGERY

The piggery unit could be started with three sows and one male pig. Their average cost is about Rs.200/- to Rs.300/- each, the total purchase cost being Rs.900/-. Equipment, like feeding tubes and waterer would cost about Rs.50/-. Construction of a pig sty and a furrowing pan would require Rs.1,050/-. Thus the capital investment would be Rs.1,850/-.

The cost of feeding one male and three female pigs would be Rs.2,000/- while the piglets (born after 114 days) would require feed worth Rs.2,000/-. Medical care would cost Rs.100/- per year. The loan would be paid in yearly instalments of Rs.400/- and the interest at 10% would amount to Rs.185/-. The total recurring annual expenditure would thus be Rs.4,985/-.

The yearly income would largely be from the sale of 35 odd fatteners bringing Rs.8575/-. Sale of culled adults and manure would fetch Rs. 300 and Rs. 150 respectively. Thus gross returns would be about Rs. 9000/- and net profit at the end of the year would be Rs. 5000/-.

POULTRY (500 birds unit)

Poultry farming can be taken up by women, starting with a 500 birds unit. The initial capital investment for purchase of equipment, like waterers, feeding pots etc., would be around Rs. 1500/- while the cost of constructing a 1000 Sq.Ft. shed @ Rs. 4/- per square feet would be Rs. 4000/-. The cost of 500 chicks would be around Rs. 2000/- each chick costing Rs. 4/-. Each chick per year would entail a cost of Rs. 40 towards its feed and medical care, the total amounting to Rs.20,000/-. Hence the total recuring expenditure would be Rs. 22,000/-.

On an average, each bird lays 240 eggs per year. Hence yearly proceeds from sale of the eggs at 0.30 paise per egg would be around Rs. 36,000/-. At the end of the year, 450 birds sold at Rs.9/- each would fetch Rs.4050/-. By sale of manure at Rs. 2/- per bird per year the income would be Rs. 900/-. Thus the total yearly gross income would be Rs. 40,950.

Net cash accrual at the end of the first year would be Rs. 13,450/- and thereafter Rs. 18,950/-.

BACKYARD POULTRY

Backyard poultry units can be set up at the village level. The woman of the household could manage the unit as a part time occupation.

The capital investment incurred would be towards the construction of a night shelter (10 sq.ft) costing Rs. 70.00. Miscellaneous expenditure would be around Rs. 25/-.

The cost of 10 two month old chicks @ Rs. 7.50 each would be Rs. 75.00. Feeding of 10 layers upto one year (on the basis of 50% balance feed) would require 185 Kg of feed, feed being Rs. 1.20/Kg the total expenditure would be Rs. 222.00.

By the sale of 1500 eggs through the year (each bird 150 eggs/year) at the rate of 0.30 paise each the annual receipts would be Rs. 450/-. The sale of 9 old birds at the rate of Rs. 10/- each would fetch another Rs. 90/-. Thus the net income would be Rs. 540/-.

PREPARATION OF JAMS AND JELLIES

Since the scheme is outlined for a rural/semi-urban area we assume that the only equipment required would be stoves, dishes, weighing balances, etc. Thus the initial capital investment would be around Rs. 2500/-. We assume that the activity would be carried on within a household.

The cost of manufacturing would include five quintals of sugar costing Rs. 1300/- fruits (10 quintals) Rs. 1800/- preservatives Rs. 200/-, bottles Rs. 550/-, and miscellaneous requirements about Rs. 250/-. Thus the recurring expenditure would be Rs. 4100/-.

With 10 quintals of fruits about 900 Kgs of jam can be extracted and this sold at Rs. 8 per Kg would yield an income of Rs. 7200/-. Thus the net profit would be in the order of Rs. 3100/-, depending upon the fruits available during that season.

MANUFACTURE OF EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS AND BOOK BINDING

Amongst the equipment required for setting up the unit, Rs. 2125/- would go towards buying a paper cutting machine, Rs. 1500/- towards ruling machine, Rs. 600/- towards band pressing equipment and Rs. 800/- towards a perforating machine, furniture, etc. Thus the non-recurring investment would be Rs. 5025/-.

Monthly recurring expenditure would be towards purchasing raw materials - paper for Rs. 2500/-, wrapping paper for Rs. 150/-, cardboard for Rs. 300/-, calico, cloth, ink and paste about Rs. 200/-. The total monthly manufacturing cost would be Rs. 3150/-.

Every month the sale of exercise note books would fetch Rs. 4700/- while book-binding and sale of scraps would fetch Rs. 250/- and Rs. 50/- respectively. The monthly returns would be Rs. 5000/- and the net income Rs. 1850/-.

TASSAR SILK WORMS REARING ON ARJUN TREES AND SILK REELING CENTRES

In a one hectare plot, about 4000 Arjun trees can be planted. The investment would continue from the first to the third year yielding no returns. In the first year, for 4000 plants, maintenance in the nursery would cost Rs. 2000/- and transplantation around Rs. 1800/-. Preparation of land, digging, etc., would cost Rs. 1000/-,

Fertilisers chemicals and pesticides would cost Rs.600/-. Pyrites Rs. 600/- and manure Rs. 600/- would have to be bought. Around the farm a security drain has to be dug up and this would cost Rs. 1200/-. Being barren land, water has to be transported to the plants and this would cost Rs. 2000/- per year. Miscellaneous contingencies would claim Rs. 200/-. Thus at the end of the first year, the total investment would be Rs. 10,000/-.

In the second and third years the expenses incurred would be towards security, watering of the plants and replacement of dead plants, these amounting to Rs. 2800/-. For the watchman a hut would have to be built at the farm and this would cost about Rs. 50/- while maintenance of plants would cost about Rs. 600/-. Thus in the second and third years the expenditure would be Rs. 3450/-.

From the fourth year onwards, the cocoons would be reared on the trees. For this a person will be required to keep regular watch and she will be paid a monthly salary of Rs. 200. Plant protection, miscellaneous pesticides, etc., would account for an yearly expenditure of Rs.1000/-. This recurring investment pattern would carry on till the 30th year.

From the first to the third year there will be no returns. From the fourth year onwards there will be a steadily increasing inflow of cash of Rs. 3600/- in fourth year, Rs. 4800/- in the fifth year and thereafter Rs. 6000 /- from the sixth to the 30th year.

HANDLOOM BED-SHEETS

The scheme is outlined for the household with no paid labour all work being done by the family.

The basic equipment required is a 'frame loom with a take-up motion attachment' costing Rs. 600/-, warping machine with creel (200 bobbins) Rs. 800/-, winding charkhas Rs. 100/- and miscellaneous equipment like reeds, shuttles, tarpin and wire healds totalling to Rs. 300/-. Thus the investment would be Rs.1800/-. The recurring expenditure per month is towards the purchase of raw materials and would be about Rs. 1200/-.

Monthly receipts from the sale of 150 mts of woven cloth at the rate of Rs. 10 per metre would be Rs. 1500/-. Hence the net profit would be Rs. 300/- per month.

TRAWL NETS

Trawl nets are usually fabricated by the fisherwomen who are skilled in this craft. The cost of tools used for fabrication of nets is negligible. The activity can be carried out outside the household and thus no cost is incurred for land, etc. The recurring expenditure includes the cost of raw materials. For one trawl net the total expenditure is towards, the purchase of 11 Kgs. o. monofilament of 1mm twine @ Rs. 31/Kg amounting to Rs. 341/-, monofilament-3Kgs of 1.5 mm (cod-end) @ Rs. 31 per Kg amounting to Rs. 93/- batch line with 4 mm monofilament (0.5 Kg) @ Rs. 25./Kg (Rs. 12.50) and rope (15 Kgs) @ Rs. 15 per Kg costing Rs. 225. Miscellaneous expenditure would account for about Rs. 25/-. Generally 5 trawl nets of 60 feet can be fabricated in one month by 5 women. For one net the expenditure would be Rs. 700/-.

Receipts would be from the sale of 5 nets @ Rs. 1000 each, bringing Rs. 5000. Hence profit per month is Rs. 1500/-.

PREPARATION OF DRY FISH

About 70 to 80 percent of the fish-catch is either sundried or salt cured both of which are done usually by fisherwomen. The requirements of the unit are simple. Levelling of land where fish would be cured would cost about Rs. 200, the equipment consisting of 2 cement tubs Rs. 125 each (total Rs. 250). The raw material required per month is the fresh fish of which 100 Kgs would have to be bought at Re. 1/- per Kg. for 20 days costing Rs. 2000/- 5 quintals of salt to be bought at the rate of Rs. 15 (total Rs.75). Miscellaneous expenditure towards transport, dry thatties, antibiotics, gunny bags for packing, etc., would amount to Rs. 125.

Assuming that 36 percent dried produce i.e., 720 Kgs of dry-fish will be yielded by drying 2000 Kgs of fresh fish, the selling rate of dry fish will be Rs. 3.50 per Kg. Thus returns would amount to Rs. 2520/- The net profit being Rs. 320 for 20 days. Thus on an average, each woman can earn about Rs. 8 a day.

COTTAGE MATCH

The scheme outlined is for a match unit which can produce 40 gross per day for 250 days in a year. About 20 women are required to run the unit. The shed where the unit is to be set up could be rented. The average service life of the unit is 10 years.

The equipment needed in the unit is a dipping plate costing Rs. 1000/-, chemical dipping equipment Rs.1800/-, racks and frames for Rs. 12,200/-, stoves, blow lamps, balances and other utensils Rs. 1500/-, and miscellaneous furniture, etc Rs. 5500/-. Thus the total expenditure

would be Rs. 22000/-. The recurring expenditure would be towards the purchase of various raw materials like potassium chlorate, red phosphorous, glue, splints, veneers, and paper plus other chemicals costing Rs.50,000/-. Thus the total cost of production would be Rs. 50,000 for raw materials, indirect expenses (electricity, etc.) Rs. 5100/-. Insurance @ 1 percent of raw material stock and on capital expenditure the total being Rs. 55,400/-.

The total sale proceeds expected would be from sale of 10,000 gross match boxes @ Rs. 12.50 per gross yielding Rs. 125000. Hence the profit expected will be Rs. 69,600/-.

BEE-KEEPING

Bee keeping is a low budget scheme which can be easily carried out in rural/semi-urban areas by household women. The capital expenditure required is only Rs. 680/- and this enables the beneficiary to set up a 10 bee-box unit. The capital investment is towards the purchase of 10 bee-boxes each costing Rs. 60 and one honey extractor, costing Rs. 80/-.

Every box is to house a colony of bees and each colony would cost Rs. 25. Thus total expenditure on purchase of bees is Rs. 250/-. On an average about 1 Kg of sugar has to be fed to each colony in a year (total expenditure being Rs. 25.)

The average production of honey is about 6 Kgs in every hive (box). Honey sold at Rs. 10 per Kg would thus fetch Rs. 600 per year.

SUNHIMP TWINE AND TATPATTI

A household woman can process 200 Kgs of fibre in 3 months. The fibre costs Rs. 2.50 per Kg. Thus expenditure on fibre would be Rs. 500/-. Cost of miscellaneous wooden frames, tools, etc., would be around Rs. 25. Thus expenditure would be Rs. 525.

By processing 200 Kgs of fibre, 160 Kgs of twine can be obtained. Each tatpatti (30'x 1') can be woven with 2 Kgs of twine and hence 80 tatpattis can be made in 3 months. Each tatpatti is sold for Rs. 16. Thus net income would be Rs. 1280/-.

B. PILOT SCHEMES FOR THE SELECTED DISTRICTS

The schemes outlined in Section A were considered for application to create employment for women in the district of Pratapgarh, Guntur and Quilon keeping in view the situation profile in the three districts. Charts 1, 2 and 3 respectively give the summary of the schemes that we propose for pilot implementation in the three districts. These Charts give the coverage and investment for each of the scheme. We have also identified the specific locations where these schemes should be implemented on a pilot basis. Annexures 2 and 3 give the brief write up for the schemes outlined in the charts for the district of Pratapgarh and Guntur.

In Quilon since the collective approach appears more feasible we propose that suitable existing organisations be identified as a focal point for implementation keeping the outlines of the schemes given in Section A. Since in Pratapgarh and Guntur the Administration has to approach the Households directly we have given more details in Annexure 2 and 3.

Quilon district has large concentrations of women workers and they offer great scope for organising and implementing the schemes on a viable basis. With the existing pattern of women participation in the district, there already prevails an attitude of working collectively in community centres which are training cum production-oriented centres. The infrastructure in Quilon is commendable for its' organisational efficiency. This makes the atmosphere conducive for immediate implementation of the schemes. Thus a corbination of almost all the above mentioned strategies, with special emphasis on cluster revival have been adopted in evolving the pilot schemes for this district.

In Guntur district, we find that household level operations under already existing plan programmes and schemes are the most desirable strategy. However in Guntur also, we find that clusters of fishermen families are identifiable with employment concentrations based on local resources and skill endowments. Hence for them the strategys of cluster revival is suitable. Andhra Pradesh has adequate infrastructure facilities notable among them being the Andhra Pradesh Women Finance Corporation. The existence of such a corporation facilities the implementation of pilot schemes by being able to provide financial assistance and marketing support.

In Pratapgarh we find that by nature women are unwilling to leave theirhomes to participate in economic activities. Hence the schemes suggested for the district are based on the strategy of establishing low-technology household-level production units. In addition we also propose some community level activities to be experimented at various block headquarters. The focus, of these is on imparting new skills to establish household-level units. There is also good scope for the implementation of resource-based schemes, for most of which skills are already available. However, in Pratapgarh there are no infrastructural facilities available. Thus we propose necessary action on the part of the Government for providing infrastructural facilities so that the schemes can be initiated.

VI. CONSIDERATIONS IN ORGANISATION

One of the major challenges in promoting economic activities for women is the system of organisation both for promotion and the activity per se. The nature of organisational challenge has its origin to the traditional pattern of industrial development giving preference to men for organised activities of an industrial nature and even when they are carried out at a household level, women play essentially a supporting role. As outlined in the purpose of our study, it is our endeavour that the nation should promote women to play lead roles in production processes and managing the same. Although, women are traditionally engaged in work outside their households particularly in the fields for agricultural operations.. Women accepting roles outside their households for non-agricultural type of production activities is yet to gain acceptance in the rural areas. On the contrary, in the urban areas, women do accept roles as workers in factories. From a promotional angle, the organisation problem concerns itself with evolving strategies and adopting them in the policy and implementation processes to ensure better share of available opportunities to women. As opposed to the discriminatory preference given to women particularly with regard to opportunities involving acquiring new skills or better technology.

With these problems in focus and keeping in view the attitudes of women in rural areas as revealed from household study as selected studies in particular villages and women's organisations, we propose to recommend certain strategies for organisation that may be considered for adoption towards implementing the approach for improving women's opportunities in economic activities in our country. We are largely guided by the catalytic role that could be played by women's organizations, which were created for social welfare programmes, as in the case of Mahila Samajams in Kerala for established under the Applied Nutrition Programme. (See Table 17.)

We found that the promotional organisations at state/district levels have not assigned any specialised roles for promoting women's employment economic activities notably in the State of UP. On the contrary, AP and Kerala have appointed District

Women Welfare Officers who concern themselves primarily with welfare aspects for women. Even in these States, there is no special emphasis on promotion of economic activities for women. In the Planning process also in all the States as well as at the Centre there is no special emphasis on economic outlays being aimed at promoting women's economic activities. In planning process the women are treated as subjects for social development through welfare measures rather than a subject for development through giving them economic independence through planned programmes. However, there is greater awareness on the need for giving better share of the economic activities to women in Kerala where they have appointed a State-level Industries Officer for women. Andhra Pradesh also has moved to some extent in the right direction by forming the Women's Finance Corporation. The AP scheme is unique in the sense that for a woman entrepreneur 100% financial support comes 20% through the Corporation and 80% through the Institutional finance.

We also find that women's ability to participate in economic activities based on their traditional role as agricultural labour is not sufficient enough a condition under which they could be expected to switch over to other activities. They have their inhibitions in accepting other roles be at household level or away from the household in a factory shed. This barrier in our view cannot be crossed overnight and this requires a process of continuous exposure of women to programmes in which they could interact with other women and work hand in hand with other women as a group. Such awareness to be created and attitudes to become more flexible we find the environment is more conducive in place where women's organisations both voluntary and mandatory are already operating for different purposes. The case in point in this regard is the applied nutrition programme where a pre-condition for extending the programme is the starting of a Mahila Samajam by the local women who in turn are expected to contribute the land for the purpose of putting up the Balwadi and the expenses on the building itself are shared by the doner agency as well as the Government. An indicator of the awareness of women is the extent to which women have come forward in organising such Balwadies. This is particularly

significant in Quilon district which is one of the sample areas which we have studied. During the discussions we found that the women, while they assemble at Balwadies to bring their children, when exposed to ther ideas such as backyard poultry, kitchen gardening, some minor handicrafts, etc., readily took to it and some of them are now in a position to substantially add to their income based on these activities operating on their own.

Traditionally there are certain pockets in the country where women concentrations are known to have been engaged in economic activities other than in agricultural operations. We have termed this as clusters. We find that many of these clusters have an exploitative infrastructure. The degree of exploitation is more because they are women. The attitude of these women is conducive to their taking advantage of any organisation which will have substantial say for the beneficiaries, but today individually and collectively they are not in a position to act because they are entirely dependent on the middlemen who offer them some economic return although meagre. Organisationally, we have to think of promoting agencies which would initially compete effectively with the middlemen for linkage with the market for both sale of the product as well as for raw materials and designs. Depending upon the degree of backwardness such agencies move to initially even resort to outright purchase of the goods paying a conversion charge rather than going in for equity participation by the beneficiaries in the initial stages is commendable. Again in the initial stages it will be too much to expect beneficiary leadership to throw up competent leadership to compete with the middlemen effectively. So the promoting agencies will have to seriously consider bringing in outside expertise without any vested interests being created in a new form and they should also avoid the danger of taking over the functions on a permanent basis. In other words, there should be a specific programme of transition management so that ultimately on a timebound basis the beneficiaries themselves will manage their affairs.

In the factory sector we find that women have organised small units both on a cooperative basis as well as on a equity capital basis successfully. But their main problem seems to stem from the less than equitable basis they are placed vis-a-vis environment and also due to the society and of the environment treating women organisation always questioning at the back of their mind their efficacy and exhibiting an innate dominating attitude. We are of the view that by more units coming up and giving special attention to these units in the initial stages by the promoting agencies such attitudes could be erased. In the factory level production while on could think of the strategy of setting up factories based on women entirely managed by women, we are of the view that for a large scale promotion at least for some years they should be organised as service centres to start with rather than as manufacturing units established for profit based on risk bearing. In other words, the risk in the production should be fully covered by outright purchase of material by a promoting agency. In other words, factory level production by women could be successfully organised in our view essentially as ancillaries. When once we reach a stage of demonstrating success of these ancillaries we could think of organising them as profit making ventures diversifying into areas of production based on market demand taking the consequent risks.

We analysed the household level production and in our view this is one area which offers maximum potential for encouraging women's participation in economic activities. As can be seen from the type of schemes which we have identified and recommended most of them relate to household level activities. We have deliberately attempted this approach because in process of development it has to go through the evolutionary stages. It is our view after witnessing the large scale failure of small scale units in the factory sector it would not be desirable to encourage women also to go in for factory sector as a business overnight. Secondly, our attempt has been to make use of the available resources and convert them into products and services using the local skills to meet as far as possible the local demand. Wherever assured demand from outside with an assured linkage organisation is available only we would recommend setting up

production units of women for that purpose. While on this topic we would recommend that Pratapgarh particularly and Guntur to a large extent should have programmes by the Government to encourage activities that would require women to go together as a first step not necessarily for economic activities but may be for social welfare activities, so that it could act as a facilitator for change process to help their own women prepare themselves for assuming economic activities. Such forums should be used for imparting ideas and skills that could be picked up by individual households to adopt as a means for augmenting their income. The District Women's Officer and her team should have a specific programme towards this end. All the present infrastructure for different activities such as animal husbandry, poultry, industry. etc., at the district level should have special wing to help women when they come forward to set up such activities either at household level or at factory level. So the first strengthening of organisation is required at the district level for women's employment and economic activities and the primary focus of this organisation is to make use of available infrastructure and incorporate special targets for coverage of women under various infrastructural programmes.

Under the plan schemes, etc., the coverage should specify as we have already mentioned targets for women separately.

To sum up we propose the following strategy for adaption by the States to promote women's employment.

a) Every district should have a women's employment economic programme officer whose main focus should be to coordinate all the activities concerning women having an employment economic focus. This should include employment, entrepreneural development, setting up women's industrial units, etc.

b) State level and district level plan should clearly specify targets for coverage of women under different socio-economic programme with clear cut outlays identifying the implementing agencies.

c) State level organisation should be geared up to undertake surveys in the state for identifying clusters which offer potential for women's economic advancement through skills already available.

d) Schemes should be evolved for cluster level organisations for training-cum-production/marketing according to the needs.

e) Set up household level economic activities through women setting up social activities on the model of applied nutrition programme/Balwadies.

f) Establish production-cum-training centres for setting up industrial activities of a lower order technology based on skills, raw-materials, market already established.

g) State level/industrial/promotion organisations should survey the industries in the state to establish ancilliaries for women on the model of the one established by Bharatiya Grameen Mahila Sangh for Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL) in Hyderabad.

h) All the existing agencies at district level should be given specific targets for coverage of women under the extension and training programmes in respect of agricultural, animal husbandry, industry, etc.

i) Set up pilot projects for implementation in Quilon, Pratapgarh and Guntur taking schemes recommended in this report as the basis. Simultaneously through action research the linkages between the block level and district level administrations and the grass-route level organisation be further studied and put on a firm footing giving maximum autonomy to the grass-route level organisation of women. It is further recommended that the grass-route level organisations should be made a nucleus around which all the activities concerning women both social and economic be channelised, guided and established at the village level.

MAHILA SAMAJAMS AS CATALYST FOR WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT - KERALA EXPERIENCE

Name of the Samajam	Total Members	Areas of Current Participation	Skills possessed/ acquired by members	Activities under the Samajam
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Kuzithura Mahila Samajam, Karungapally Block	300	Nylong net making and rope making Major activity is fishing in this village and women help in sorting the fish.	Nylon net making and rope making	Poultry farming at household level. Samajam has registered itself as a Society for procurement and sale ofeggs as well as nylon wires/nets. [illegible]
Murunthal Gramaseva Vanitha Samajam, Anchalammood Block	125	Most of the members are Coir workers	Tailoring	Trained 6 girls in tailoring under SFDA scheme. Under CPWP distributing 10 goats per year to members. Backyard poultry is encouraged among members. Scheme for starting a Creshe in the Samajam has been submitte
Edawattom Vanitha Samajam, Edawattom Harijan Colony,	100	Cashew Workers and Casual Labourers	Basket Making	Programme for encouraging kitchen gardening poultry farmin scheme covering 50 families.
Chathanur Vanitha Samajam, Athikara Block	200	Many women work in their own fields	More than 25% of the members are educated young girls and many have learnt tailoring and typing	Tailoring and typing are taught to members. One of the well organized Samajamas of the district, and owns a pucca build ing which can be used as a work Centre.
Edacode Janani Mahila Samajam, Chadayamangalam Block.		Women work in their own fields	Majoirty of the members are young girls and many are learning tailoring	Tailoring program. Samajam owns a big pucca building which can be used as a work centre.
Indira Gandhi Mahila Samajam, Agasthiacode, Anchal Block	75	Most of the members are Casual Labourers		Under CPWP scheme some members were given goats.

Contd....2.

Table - 17
Sheet No. 2

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Desasawini Mahila Samajam, Karukone, Anchal Block	130		About 15 girls are trained in tailoring by the Samajam	Adult education, Tailoring classes. A nursery and a library are run by the Samajam.
Sadanandapuram Mahila Samajam, Vettikkavala Block			50 girls are trained in tailoring	Condensed Course for S.S.L.C. failed girls, a program aided by Central Social Welfare Board. 25 girls are covered under this Scheme. Tailoring Classes Samajam is registered as a Society and produces ready made garments, furnitures and baskets with plastic wires.
Samuhya Kshema Mahila Samajam, East Kallada, Chittumala Block.			3 members have done a Course in Fruit preservation. Many members are learning tailoring. Most of the members are young and educated.	Tailoring Classes
Chullanavayal (Tribal Colony) Mahila Samajam, Ranni Block		Wood gathering and collection of minor forest produce.	MFP Collection	
Vayala Samajam, Konni Block	100	Agriculture labourers and weavers (work in Khadi Units in Allepey District)	Skill to operate Ambarcharkas	Samajam President is willing to provide a shed for a work-centre.

CASE OF CROCHET LACE INDUSTRY - NARSAPUR TALUK - COASTAL ANDHRA

Sections of the poor and lower middle class women in the Narsapur Taluk of Coastal Andhra have an interesting vocation in crochet lace production.

Crochet lace making is a highly labour intensive and skill oriented work. The workforce constitute women only and the intricate designs are entirely based on the master work of human fingers.

It is estimated that more than sixty thousand women are engaged in lace production with a total business turnover of Rs. 1 crore annually.

The crochet work is a part time activity dominated by Telaga community of Hindu religion in coastal areas. The industry is localised in villages around Narsapur, Palakol and Marteru.

The raw material used is snow-white glazed thread of number ten count. Formerly higher counts were used and even much intricate designs were in vogue, but now with the changing demands from abroad and also the decaying skills among artisans, only thread of number ten count is used to produce the set designs given by the traders.

The important products of crochet lace are:

a) Doylies
b) Table centres
c) Ovals
d) Oblong-runners
e) Bed Spreads and
f) Squares

Basically there are two different types of work in the lace-production. The first one is called the hand-work with simple lace making while the other one is making flowers, cosmos, etc., to be incorporated in the designs.

Artisans divide their work by distributing their work - a certain number of people making only simple laces while some other make the flowers and a few others join these parts to make the finished product. Generally last part of the work is done at the trader's/exporters' place and these artisans also get higher wages as compared to the earlier ones. It is a paradox as the earlier work is more skill-oriented compared to the joining of components.

If the artisans work for 5 days at least 5 hours a day they can earn a wage of Rs. 3.50 to 5. The industry is therefore characterised by the operation of middlemen and exploitation. There is no in-built method of updating the skills of the artisans. The industry is mostly oriented to exports to Australia, England and Continental Countries. The rejects by the traders and the products of the independent artisans (raw and [illegible] production) are sold in market places and by hawking.

As there is immense demand for the products of the industry from abroad which is likely to continue there is good scope for this industry. However, proper organisational arrangements have to be made for the promotion of this industry. If a fair return is guaranteed to the skilled workers, not only skills would be sustained but they could also create additional employment opportunities.

PILOT SCHEME PRATAPGARH

DAIRY

It is recommended that one cow/buffalo unit started at the villages of Kothra, Gondae, Gothi, Sandwa Chandrika, Jurapur and Arjunpur. All these villages are predominantly agricultural, and have ready access to veterinary subcentres, hospitals and insemination centres.

The beneficiaries can be supplied with good breed cows/buffalos by the Animal Husbandry Department. Feed can be easily procured from within the village or from the green pastures. To run a dairy unit no special skills are required hence no training is called for.

The finance can be provided, under the Antyodya Scheme, by SFDA/MFAL. As regards sale of milk, it is recommended that the Milk Commissioner ensures timely collection of milk from all the villages. For this it is suggested that a milk chilling plant should be established at Pratapgarh, with collection centres at focal points.

GOAT REARING

Goat rearing has good scope as a subsidiary occupation in Pratapgarh. Excellent breeds of goats known as Jamnapuri and Barbari are found in Pratapgarh and the neighbouring districts.

The scheme can be implemented on a pilot basis in Dewra Sabal Garh, Gondae, Gotni, Arjunpur, Kothra and Sandwa Chandrika with 10 beneficiaries in each of these

villages Goats can be supplied by the Animal Husbandry Department. Veterinary Assistance and Insemination facilities are readily available at the various veterinary hospitals/dispensaries, veterinary sub-centres and insemination centres. The units are to be financed by the SFDA/MFAL. They can be covered under the currently existing Antyodya Scheme. The milk can be sold to the local tea stalls and individuals in the villages. The progenius and the culled adults can be easily sold either to the local butchers or in the village market.

PIGGERY

Pig rearing can be taken up by the women in villages as a full time occupation. The scheme could be initiated in the villages - Kothra, Sabalgarh and Sandwa Chandrika with 5 Units in each of these three villages. Each Unit would consist of 3 female pigs and one male pig with one woman to look after each unit.

The Animal Husbandry Department should ensure the supply of good breed of pigs through the Government Piggery Farm. The Piggery Extension Centre at Babaganj (Kunda Block) could provide the required veterinary assistance. The financial requirement can be met by the SFDA/MFAL under the Antyodya Scheme.

The fatteners and Adult culled could be marketed to the Bacon factory, Aligarh or to the local butchers in the village markets or fairs.

POULTRY (500 Bird Unit)

A 500 birds poultry unit could be set up at each block headquarters in Pratapgarh District. It is suggested that finance should be arranged through the lead bank and commercial banks of the district.

The unit requires the construction of a 1000 sq.ft. shed. This can be taken up by the Poultry Development Authorities. Birds can be bought from the Government Poultry Farm. Proper hygenic conditions and medical attention are essential for which the beneficiaries need to be instructed by the Poultry extension department. The department can also instruct them as regards maintenance and upkeep of the farm as well as egg collection and storage methods.

The eggs (and later, the birds) can be marketed at the block headquarters where the units would be located. At regular intervals, eggs can be transported to the markets of Allahabad, Lucknow or Kanpur for sale.

BACKYARD POULTRY

Backyard poultry is a low budget scheme which can be easily set up and profitably carried out at the village level. Traditionally in villages certain communities rear a few birds in the house. The scheme can be implemented in Dewra Sabalgarh, Gotni, Gondae and Kothra with 25 beneficiaries in each of these villages.

Chicks can be provided by the Government poultryfarm. The basic training as regards the maintenance and

upkeep of the birds could be provided by the poultry development wing of Animal Husbandry Department. In order to ensure regular supply of poultry feed to the beneficiaries the poultry development department should help establish poultry feed depots wherever necessary.

In view of the demand for eggs through out the year, marketing poses no problems. Since only a small unit of 10 birds is envisaged the beneficiary can easily market the eggs at the village market or to the local traders.

PREPARATION OF JAMS AND JELLIES

The district of Pratapgarh has considerable scope for fruit processing industry as it is endowed with excellent horticultural resources in the forms of mangoes, guavas, amlas, etc. In the absence of any fruit processing unit in the district, large quantities of fruits are exported through various intermediaries. A planned programme for the exploitation of these resources can create large additional employment opportunities in the district.

The scheme could be started at the Household level with three Beneficiaries working in each unit. Initially five units at Kunda, five at Kalakankar, two at Gotni and two at Gondae can be tried out on pilot basis.

Procurement of fruits could be done directly from the orchards as it would be cheaper than the open market. The Extension Wing of Horticultural Department located at Pratapgarh could provide the necessary

technical-know-how to the Beneficiaries identified for the scheme.

Financial assistance can be arranged through Commercial Banks or other financing institutions operating in the area. It is recommended that the horticulture department adopts a policy of promoting such units by providing them with a brand name and an infrastructure for marketing.

MANUFACTURE OF EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS AND BOOK BINDING

The district of Pratapgarh has a considerable number of Educational Institutions and Government offices located all over the district. At present, there are 937 Junior Basic Schools, 149 Senior Basic Schools, 59 Secondary Schools and 7 Degree Colleges. These Educational Institutions could support these units by purchasing note books from them. One unit at each Taluk Headquarters with 5 Beneficiaries could be initiated on a pilot Basis. Later on it can be extended to the Block Headquarters covering all the 15 Blocks.

The Government Paper Mill should ensure the supply of paper at controlled prices on a regular basis. Training in book binding, paper cutting and stitching should be arranged through the Government Press, Allahabad.

The financial requirements are to be arranged through the commercial banks present in the district. A proper linkage with the Heads of Educational Institutions and the various Government Offices need to be established in order to ensure the marketing of the manufactured note books and getting order for Book binding.

TASSAR SILK WORMS REARING ON ARJUN TREES AND SILK REELING CENTRES

Tassar silk worms can be reared on Arjun trees. Wild usar land, Barren land and Culturable waste are the suitable areas to grow Arjun trees. The scheme will also help in reclaiming the usar land. The district of Pratapgarh has tremendous scope for this scheme as the area under usar land, Barren land and culturable waste is over 95,000 hectares. The production of cocoons will further lead to the development of reeling and weaving centres which in turn would generate greater employment opportunities. The above scheme could be started in Rampurkhas and Babaganj block (Kunda Taluk) on a pilot basis. To start with 10 beneficiaries each in both the Blocks could be identified. Each beneficiary identified for the scheme to be provided with a plot of one hectare land. The Arjun plants can be procured from the Forest Department nursery located at Lalganj. Since the nursery at Lalganj may not be able to meet the requirements of the area, it would be desirable to establish a few more nursery units in the district.

The technical know-how and Tassar silk worms can be obtained from the Central Tassar Silk Research Institute, Ranchi. The scheme can be financed under the already existing Antyodaya Scheme of the SFDA/MFAL. The marketing of cocoons and Tassar Silk Yarn could be arranged through The Central Tassar Silk Research Centre or Khadi and Village Industries Commission/Board. The sucessful implementation of this scheme requires coordinated efforts on the part of the various Governmental Departments and agencies such as Forest Department, Land Revenue Department, Industry, Sericulture Development, SFDA/MFAP, etc.

COTTAGE MATCH

The unit suggested is a common production centre for matches. The unit would give work to 20 beneficiaries. It is recommended that the unit be set up at Kalankar. This block is ideally suited for this unit. The major raw materials for the unit namely wood splinters can be procured from Bhawathpur, Palamau district of Bihar.

The unit would need equipment like dipping plates, stoves, blow-lamps, balances and frames are all available in open markets. KVIC can provide training to the beneficiaries. The unit requires an investment of nearly Rs. 55,000. This amount it is suggested, should be loaned by KVIC or by the lead bank in the district. The final products can be sold either through the local traders and shopkeepers or through KVIC or both. A sales depot at the production unit, should also be established.

BEE KEEPING

Each unit of this type is to be maintained by one beneficiary. Each unit is to have 10 bee boxes with 10 colonies of bees. We recommend 10 units at each of the villages/block of Gandae, Kalakankar, Gotni and Kothra. Mustard flowers and neem trees are especially suited for the bees to give good quality honey and in all these places mustard is an important crop.

Colonies of bees can be purchased from the nearest bee-keepers. The other requirement i.e., bee box can be procured from KVIC. Training can be provided by KVIC Development Officer (Bee-Keeping).

As all these units are low investment units it is recommended that they be financed by KVIC.

KVIC could ensure purchase the honey from the villages, package it and sell it under their brand name.

SUNHEMP TWINE AND TATPATTI

Sunhemp is one of the commonly cultivated fibres in the district. This fibre is extracted from an erect shrub after retting the plant for 3 to 4 days in water. A major portion of the sunhemp produced in the district is sold as fibre and part of it is converted into twine, woven as carpets locally known as Tatpatti. There are vast potentialities for providing employment if this available resources is tapped and the industry organised on sound lines.

The scheme can be initiated on a pilot basis at Sandwa Chandrika, Arjunpur, Jurapur, and Mangraura. To start with 25 beneficiaries from each of these villages need to be identified for the scheme.

The raw material (sunhemp) can be procured from the village market (ANTU) or from the individual farmers just after the harvest. Since the Financial requirements are comperatively low the SFDA/MFAL under the Antyodya Scheme could ensure finances.

The beneficiaries can sell the products at the (ANTU) which are well known markets for the sunhemp and sunhemp products in the district. The Government Ordinance factories are also potential buyer for the Tatpatti. It would be much better if SIDC buys these products and supply it to the government ordinence factories.

TEXTILES BASED ON HAND-WASTE YARN

This scheme is based on hard waste yarn from the textiles mills. The hard waste yarn can be used as raw material for weaving cloths.

The scheme can be initiated at Pariawan and Tajpur with 5 units at each of these two villages. One unit could provide employment to one weaver and two helpers. Altogether there would be 30 beneficiaries working in 10 units. The beneficiaries are to be identified from amongst the weavers who are not able to carry out their activity because of the shortage of yarn. For the successful implementation of this scheme, it is necessary that the large textiles mills located in Kanpur, adopt the Beneficiaries and assure supply of hard waste yarn on a regular basis.

The raw material could be supplied on credit basis and the repayment can be done after selling the cloth.

Since the cloth produced in these units will be much cheaper than the regular mill cloth it can be easily sold directly to the consumers or to the local retailers.

Annexure 5
Sheet 1

PILOT SCHEME GUNTUR

DAIRY

The district of Guntur is famous for dairying and already there is large scale production of milk. Presently there are 4 milk chilling centres in the district and one is nearing completion in Gurzala. One giant feeder plant is expected to come up. With such facilities already available there is good scope for development of dairying in the district.

The schemes could be started in the village of Isapalem and Reddipalem (Hamlets of Mulukalur) in Narsaropet taluk and in Angalakuduru in Tenali taluk. In several of the households in these villages cows and buffaloes are being looked after by the housewives. It is suggested that 90 housewives in these villages be supplied by good quality cows/buffaloes by the AH department. The initial expenditure for purchasing of cattle could be arranged through the APWFC, SFDA and The Commercial Banks in the district. Already in several villages milk collection centres are present and the milk collected from these beneficiaries could be sent over to the chilling plants who arrange for trucks for transportation.

GOAT REARING

Goat-rearing is a secondary occupation of marginal farmers and weaker sections of people. Adequate grass lands are also available and hence this pilot scheme can be suggested in the 5 villages namely, Dindi, Athaakur, Isapalem, Reddipalem and Angalakuduru. Each village would consist of 5 units (with 5 women) to look after one unit comprising of 4 does.

The SFDA, SC & BC Cooperative Societies and APWFC should ensure finances for the women to procure superior breeds of goats for better meat production. The Animal Husbandry Department should essentially supply good quality breeds to the units in the villages. The Veterinary Department should ensure adequate veterinary aid for these goats.

Marketing will pose no problem since the demand for meat is very high and the women could easily sell the goats in the local village shandies.

PIGGERY

With the existence of a large scale BACON factory in Kannavaram, the demand for pork is very high. Already, in the villages visited the backward and scheduled caste folk retain a few pigs which are local and make good profit from this.

In the pilot phase it is suggested that in Isapalem and Peddipalem and Angalakuduru, the 15 such units (5 women per village) could be supplied with good quality pigs through the assistance of the Animal Husbandry Department who could also give technical assistance on the breeding and maintenance of these pigs. Loans could be made available to these women from the APWFC, SFDA and the SC & BC Cooperative Societies.

Regarding marketing it would be essential for coordination with the Animal Husbandry Department who should purchase these pigs from these villages - transportation will not pose a big problem since these villages are well connected by roads.

POULTRY (500 BIRDS UNIT)

Due to the availability of good veterinary and transport facilities there is good scope for development of poultry in Guntur district. We propose 500 bird units in all the block headquarters of the district. Each unit could be run by 5 women (total number of beneficiaries being 105) who would perform the necessary functions like coordinating the finances, purchase of quality chicks from the poultry farms, relevant equipment training for the maintenance and running of the unit and marketing of eggs. The SC and BC Cooperative Societies and the APWFC would be the major financing agencies. Marketing would be facilitated by the presence of Marketing Sub Centres at Tenali and Guntur where there is also good demand for dressed chicken and fresh eggs. Also sales depots at the poultry farm itself could be established to ensure adequate marketing.

BACKYARD POULTRY

Backyard poultry is a popular subsidiary occupation amongst the majority of the communities in the villages. Most of the eggs are retained for household consumption and the birds are of local variety-hence backyard poultry has not developed well on a commercial scale.

It is recommended that in the pilot phase 4 villages namely Isapalem, Reddipalem, Angalakuduru and Dindi (in Repalli taluk) be selected. In each village 25 women would be selected and for each of these women 10 quality birds be supplied through the Government poultry farms. Mahila Mandal should arrange to procure (a) finances from APWFC, SFDA and the SC and BC Societies, (b) feeders and other inputs and (c) ensure training on the maintenance and upkeep of the birds. The eggs could be sold by the beneficiaries in the local markets or shandies.

EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS

Guntur is an educationally well-developed district with nearly 3000 schools, 10 Junior Colleges , a Medical College, several other private colleges and technical institutions.

The proposal is to start one unit at each Taluk Headquarters and each unit would consist of 5 women - the total number of beneficiaries would be 40. The Commercial banks could finance the units for purchasing paper, machinery and other equipment. The paper mills should supply paper regularly on a subsidised basis.

It would be imperative for the women's unit to coordinate with the Government bodies to supply the note books on a regular basis to the schools, colleges and government offices. The production of note books would also require an amount of training for the women for which a linkage with the government printing press would have to be established.

HANDLOOM, BEDSHEETS

Guntur district is very famous for cotton. In Mangalagiri block almost all households are involved in handloom weaving, the women participating to a large extent in the various activities of producing hand woven cloth. The problem though is one of exploitation of these household weavers by a master weaver who engages these people to work on the looms for fixed wages.

It is recommended that in Atmakur village a Cooperative Society be registered consisting of about 50 women beneficiaries who would start weaving bedsheets which have great demand in Guntur and in the other districts of Andhra Pradesh.

The women would essentially have to procure the yarn with assistance from the Government Handlooms Division with financial assistance from APWFC, SC and BC Societies. The equipment required for the looms can also be easily procured from the local market.

There would be no need for any training since weaving is a traditional occupation amongst the women. However, designs could be suggested by the units of APCO at the lower levels.

TRAWL FISH NETS

With a coastline of 42 Km, Guntur has excellent opportunities for fisheries development. The subsidy given by the Fisheries Department for purchasing fingerlings, construction of platform, for nets in addition to the proposal of setting up of a harbour in Nizamapatnam offers further scope for fisheries development in Guntur.

Since fishing would necessarily require the production of nylon nets on a large scale, it is suggested that a women cooperative be established in Dindi (Repalle taluk) with 10 units, each unit consisting of 5 women.

The fisheries department could supply nylon twine on subsidy and other equipment like needles, etc., can be purchased locally. This being a traditional

occupation amongst the clusters of women living in the coastal fishing villages of Guntur training input is not required.

The Cooperative in the village with assistance from the Fisheries Department should ensure adequate market outlets for the nylon nets produced. The Department could also contact the large scale fishing entrepreneurs in order to assist the womens cooperative to enable them sell the nets.

DRY FISH

Fisheries receives great emphasis from the government through the fisheries department. Repalle has a sufficiently large coastline and it is suggested that Dindi in this taluk be taken up under the pilot scheme. 12 units for drying of fish could be started, each unit consisting of 4 women.

The Fisheries Department gives subsidies for construction of cement platforms. The women beneficiaries could be initially financed by the SC & BC Cooperative Societies and APWFC in order to purchase the fish. After salting and drying of fish these can be sold in the local market/village shandies for which there is sufficient demand. This occupation would however only be a subsidiary occupation for the women.

COTTAGE MATCH

Manufacturing of matches could be taken up by women at a common production centre. This unit can be set up at Tenali with 20 beneficiaries working in the unit.

The unit could be financed by the Commercial Banks. The chemicals and other raw materials required for the unit can be procured from Guntur.

The Industries Department would require to provide technical assistance for setting up the unit.

As regards marketing, a Sales Depot at the production centre could be set up to sell the matches. Also, KVIC could help organise the sales of matches in Tenali and outside.

BEE KEEPING

This subsidiary occupation is very prevalent in Guntur since the prevalence of coconut trees, soapnut trees and certain weeds which are ideal for bees.

Tenali already has a Beekeepers Cooperative Society who would look after the supply of colonies of bees and also the technical know-how. KVIC also provides similar assistance in sending Bee Fieldmen who go from door to door in swarming, handling of bees, collection of honey, etc.

We propose 50 women in Angalakuduru village in Tenali taluk to be given bee boxes and the required facilities for the pilot scheme. KVIC already subsidises largely for the procurement of bee boxes. Marketing can also be taken care of by KVIC and the Cooperative Society who procures the honey. Marketing of honey poses little problems.

DETAILS OF HOUSEHOLD SURVEY - QUILON

Location	House Hold	Total Family Members			Total earning members (age)		Occupation		Total monthly (ave.) income (in Rs.)	Skill among Women
		M	F	C	M	F	M	F		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Anchalumodu	1	2	2	-	28	24 50	Police (Andamans)	Coir Workers	.180.00	A
-do-	2	2	1	-	-	51	-	Rope making	100.00	A
-do-	3	-	1	2	-	34	-	Husk beating	80.00	A
-do-	4	1	1	4	33	30	Works in a Tea shop	Rope making	150.00	A
-do-	5	1	1	3	30	26	Coir works (dipping husks)	Husk	150.00	A & B
Chathanoor (Ithikara)	6	1	3	5	-	-	income is from 29 cents of land			
	7	1	2	4	40	-	Farmer	-		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Chathanoor	8	3	3	-	50	-	Farmer	-	Income is from their 50 cents of land.	
- do -	9	2	3	1	52	27	Farmer	Typewriting Teacher in Samajam	Family owns 30 cents of land The teacher earns Rs.200/- per month	C
- do -	10	3	1	-	53 28 24	27	work in their own field	Teaching typing in the samajam	Family owns 50 cents of land. The teacher gets Rs.200/- per month	C
- do -	11	2	3	4	48	-	Farmer.	-	Incomes is from their one acre land.	C
- do -	12	3	2	1	56	-	Pension	-	Pension Rs.60/- per month. Family owns 70 cents of land.	
- do -	13	3	3	-	55 23	-	Farmer Lorry cleaner	-	Family owns 14 cents of land. Cleaner earns Rs. 60/- per month.	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Edacode	14	2	2	1	50 19	-	Farmer Electrician in Calcutta	-	Family owns 10 cents of land occasionally sends Rs.250/- as M.O.	D
- do -	15	2	4	1	55	-	Farmer	-	Average income of Rs. 60/- from their land of one acre	D
- do -	16	3	4	3	55 30 25	-	Farmer Rubber tapping Railways	-	Net income from the field is Rs. 100/- No support from the one in railways	D
- do -	17	2	1	2	42	-	Casual Labourer both work in their field	-	Family owns 2 acres of land	
- do -	18	2	2	3	48 24	-	Farmer works in Dubai	-	Family income is from their 2½ acres of land. No support from the son in Dubai.	D

Annexure - 4
Sheet No. 4

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Edacode	19	2	3	2	55 19	-	Farmer	-	Family owns 60 cents of land.	
- do -	20	1	3	-	52	-	Farmer	-	Family owns 36 cents of land.	C
Edawattom (1 lakh Housing Colony) Harijan Colony Each household owns a house and 4 cents of land.	21	1	1	3	35	32	Barber	Cashew worker	Rs.50 to 60/-	E & H
- do -	22	1	1	4	33	30	Casual labourer	Cashew workers	Rs. 100/-	E & H
- do -	23	2	1	4	34 14	30	Casual labourer	Cashew worker	Rs. 100/-	E & H
- do -	24	1	3	4	35	31	Carpenter	Cashew worker	Rs. 150/- to 200/-	E & D
- do -	25	1	1	6	34	30	Casual labourer	Cashew worker	Rs. 100/-	E & H

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Edawattom	26	1	1	3	31	28	Coir worker	Husk beating	Rs. 150/-	A & H
- do -	27	1	1	3	36	32	Giving Tution (Handi-capped)	Cashew worker	Rs. 100/-	E & H
- do -	28	1	2	2	-	30 17	-	Cashew worker Coir-husk beating	Rs. 125/-	E & A & H
- do -	29	1	1	1	-	27	-	Husk beating	Rs. 50/-	H
- do -	30	1	1	4	30	27	Quarrying	Cashew worker	Rs. 120/-	E & H
- do -	31	2	3	2	45 23	40 21 19	Father and son drive the bullock cart of the Co-op Society	All three are cashew workers	Rs. 200/-	E & H
- do -	32	-	2	4	-	35	-	Both are coir workers Husk beating	Rs. 120/-	A & H

The total income of all the households in this Colony came down due to the closure of many cashew industries in the district. Many women knowbasketmaking, attempts to use this skill by the Samajam fail due to non availability of Finance.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Kuzithura	33	2	3	3 5	30 31	- -	Fishermen	-	Rs. 120/-	F
		(Joint Family)								
- do -	34	2	2	3	30	-	Fishermen	-	Rs. 70/-	F
- do -	35.	3	4	1	50 28	46 26 24	Fishermen Reserve Police	Nylon net and rope making	Family owns 16 cents of land Rs. 100/- from fishing. Women earn Rs.30/- to 40/- in rope and nylon net making.	F & A
- do -	36	1	1	3	35	33	Fishermen	Nylon net making	Rs. 60/- from fishing Rs. 20/- from Nylon nets & ropes.	F & A
- do -	37	1	1	4	33	-	Fishermen	-	Rs. 50/-	F
- do -	38	2	3	3	40	35 26	Fisherman	Rope & net making	Rs. 75/- from fishing. From Ropes and nets Rs. 30/-	F & A
	39	2	2		25					

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Kuzithura	39	2	2	-	-	55 26	-	Rope and net making	Family owns 20 cents of land where coconuts and grown. From net and rope making they earn Rs. 100/-	F & A
- do -	40	1	2	4	47	42 18	Fishermen	Rope and net making	Rs. 75/- from fishing. Rs. 25/- from net & rope making	F & A
- do -	41	1	1	5	40	36	Air Force	Net making and tailoring	Rs. 250/- as M.O. from Husband She earns Rs. 35/- from tailoring & net making	D & F
- do -	42	1	1	4	35	27	Fishermen	Net making	Rs. 75/- from fishing and Rs. 15/- from net making.	F
- do -	43	1	2	4	45	40 20	Fishermen	Net making	Rs. 50/- from fishing and Rs. 30/- from net making	F

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Kuzithura	44	1	1	3	31	27	Fishermen	net making	Rs. 75/- from fishing and Rs. 25/- from net making	F
Agasthiacode	45	2	1	4	34	32	Agricultural labourers	-	Rs. 150/- Family owns 1 acre of land when coconut trees and grown.	
- do -	46	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	Family income is from 50 of land.	
- do -	47	1	1	3	33	-	Farmer	-	Family owns 40 cents of land.	
- do -	48	1	2	3	35	-	Farmer	-	About Rs. 160/- from their one acre land.	
- do -	49	1	1	7	35	-	Painter	-	Rs. 80/- Family also owns 33 cents of land.	
- do -	50	1	1	2	28	-	Casual labourer	-	Rs. 120/- Family owns 45 cents of land.	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Agasthiacode	51	3	3	2	49	45 24	Farmer	Cashew Worker and manual labourer	Family is supported from the income from their 70 cents of land	E
- do -	52	1	1	4	32	-	Farmer	-	50 cents of land is owned by the family.	
- do -	53	2	2	5	44 22	-	Driver Army	-	Rs. 100/- as MO from the son in the army. Rs. 200/- by the father.	
East Kallada Chitumala	54	2	5	1	26	-	Small	-	Rs. 250/- from business. 50 cents of land is owned.	D
- do -	55	1	4	1	38	-	Farmer	-	Income is from 25 cents of land	D
- do -	56	5	2	3	52 24 21 19	-	All work in their own fields. The sons are in search of employment.		Family income is from their 28 cents of land.	D
1	1	1	2							

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
East Kallada	57	1	2	-	22	-	Works in their own field		Income is from 50 cents of land.	D
- do -	58	2	2	1	48 25	-	Works in their own field.		Owns 50 cents of land	D
- do -	59	-	2	2	-	39	-	Cashew worker	Used to earn Rs. 60/- per month. Now this income has come down due to the set back in cashew industry. Family owns 22 cents of land	C & E
- do -	60	3	3	4	52	-	Farmer	-	Owns 17 cents of land	C & G
- do -	61	2	2	4	50	-	Farmer	-	Works in his own field. 20 cents of land.	D
- do -	62	4 (Joint Family)	2	-	48 -	23 -	Farmer	Balwadi Teacher	Balwadi Teacher gets Rs. 25/- per month. Family owns 24 cents of land	G

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
East Kallada	63	1	2	-	33	-	Farmer	-	Family owns 38 cents of land	G & D
- do -	64	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	Mother draws the pension (i.e.) Rs.60/- per month. Family owns 10 cents of land.	D
- do -	65	2	2	3	46	-	Farmer	-	Income is from their 20 cents of land	D

DETAILS OF HOUSEHOLD SURVEY - PRATAPGARH

Location	House Hold	Total Family Members M	F	C	Total earning members (age, M	F	Occupation M	F	Skills among women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
DEWRA SABALGARH BIHAR BLOCK	1	3	2	-	50 32 28	-	Dying ptng. Fl.Mills	HHD HHD	-
	2	2	1	4	40	35	Potter Labourer	Potter	I
	3	4	4	7	42 35 52 30	-	Service Service Cultiva-tion	HHD	-
	4	2	1	1	65 22	60	Twine making	Twine making	J
	5	1	1	-	65	60	Basket making	Basket making	H
	6	5	1	-	60 35 30 28 22	50	Agri-cultu-ral Labou-rers	Agri-Labs	-
	7	1	3	7	40	60 38 30	Weav-ing	Weaving	L L L
	8	1	1	3	50	45	Poul-try	Live-stock	-
	9	-	2	-		30 60		Weav-ing	L

GO.DAE
PRATAPGARH PLOCK

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	24	3	2	-	30 45 50	-	Woollen Carpet weaving Cultivation	HHD	-
	25	2	1	-	35 28	60	Cultivation Agri. Labr.	Agri.Lab.	H
	26	-	1	-	-	45		Bhuja making	K
	27	3	3	-	50 35 25	-	Trader Teacher Cultivation	HHD	-
	28	3	2	3	45 28 55	-	Service Contractor Cultivator	HHD	-
	29	2	2	-	40 35	35 32	Weaving & Cultivation	Weaving & Cultivation	L L
	30	1	1	-	55	40	Stone grinder making Twine making	Stone grinder making Twine making	J
	31	2	2	-	40	-	Service	HHD	L
	32	1	1	2	40	35	Weaving	Weaving	L
	33	2	3	2	35 60	-	Blacksmith-cum-Carpenter	HHD	-
	34	2	2	3	35 28	30 26	Fire-Works	Fire-works	N N

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
GONDAE PRATAPGARH BLOCK	35	1	1	2	40	37	Agri.Labr. Twine making	Agri. Labr.	-
	36	2	1	2	45 30	42 22.	Cultivation Service	Cultivation Cultivation	-
	37	1	1	6	45	-	Cultivation	HHD	-
	38	6	5	9	40 37 35 31 28		Cultivation Fruits trading Taxi driving	HHD	-
GOTNI KUNDA BLOCK	39	1	1	2	35	30	Agri.Labr.	Agri.Lab. cum-construction worker	-
	40	2	1	-	50 30		Cultivation Service	HHD	-
	41	1	2	10	50	30	Trader	Beedi making HHD	M
	42	1	1	4	50	-	Cultivation	HHD	-
	43	1	1	1	46	-	Cultivation	HHD	-
	44	1	5	-	45	23	Cultivator	Beedi making HHD	M
	45	2	2	3	38 34	-	Cultivation	HHD	-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
VISHAL PURVA SANDWA CHANDRIKA BLOCK	46	1	1	5	35	30	Agri.Labr. & Twine making	Agri.Labr. and Twine making	J
	47	1	1	2	40	38	Cultivator Twine & Tatpatti making	Cultivator Twine & Tatpatti making	J
	48	3	2	-	40	55 33	Cultivation & Twine making	Twine making Agri.Labr	J J
	49	1	1	3	-	35	-	Twine making	J
	50	1	1	-	30	27	Twine making & Cultivation	Twine making & Cultivation	J
MATHIA (ARJUNPUR) SANDWA CHANDRIKA BLOCK	51	2	1	-	55 25	50	Tatpatti weaving Agri. Labr.	Twine making Agri. Labr.	J
	52	1	1	4	35	30	Potter	Potter	I
	53	2	2	-	48 28	-	Tailoring Service	HHD	-
	54	1	2	2	40	37	Cultivation and twine making	Cultivation and twine making	J J
	55	1	1	3	40	32	Cultivation & Tatpatti making	Twine making	J

DETAILS OF HOUSEHOLD SURVEY - GUNTUR

Location	House-Hold	Total Family Members			Total earning members (age)		Occupation		Skills among Women
		M	F	C	M	F	M	F	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
PALEM REDDY	1	1	2	4	48	39	Cultivation	HHD	-
	2	1	1	2	41	34	Cultivation	HHD & Dairying	-
	3	2	2	-	50 30	40 22	Agri. Labr.	Agri.Labr. Cattle rearing	-
	4	1	1	5	45	39	Cultivation Sheep rearing	HHD & Dairying	-
	5	2	2	-	60 35	50 28	Basket making Piggery Sheep rearing	Agri.Labr. & Cattle rearing	-
	6	2	2	1	44 25	40 20	Cattle rearing Piggery	Agri. Labr.	-
	7	2	3	-	50 18	40 18 15	Agri.Labr. & Tailoring	Agri. Labr. Washing cloths	C
	8	1	2	-	23	18 50	Barber	Agri. Labr. Dairying	-
	9	1	1	2	30	27	Baber	Agri.Labr.	-
	10	1	1	3	42	35	Tobacco grading	Tobacco grading	P
	11	1	1	1	40	35	Service	Agri. Labr.	-

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
ISAPALEM	12	1	1	1	28	25	Potter Agri. Labr	Potter Agri. Labr.	I
	13	2	1	-	55	45	Potter Agri. Labr.	Potter Agri. Labr.	I
	14	2	2	-	60 45	50 30	Potter Agrl.Labr.	Agrl.Labr HHD	-
	15	1	2	-	28	20	Potter Agrl.Labr.	Agrl.Labr. Dairying	-
	16	1	1	1	30	20	Potter	Agril.Labr.	-
	17	1	1	2	45	40	Preperation of medicines	Prepe ration of medicines	L
ATMAKUR	18 18	4	2	-	48 25 21 18	-	Weaving	HHD	-
	19	2	1	2	40 20	35	Weaving Service	Weaving	L
	20	1	1	4	35	-	Weaving	HHD	-
	21	2	1	2	50 20	40	Weaving	Weaving	L
	22	1	1	3	50	45	Agr.Labour and Construction Worker	Agr.Labr and construction worker	-
	23	1	1	4	32	30	Weaving and Agr.Labr.	Weaving and Agrl.Labr.	L
	24	2	2	-	55 25	50 20	Weaving	Weaving	L L
	25	2	2	-	50 25	45 21	Weaving	Weaving	L L

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	26	2	1	1	55 25	50	Broome making	HHD	-
	27	2	1	-	35 25	30	Basket weaving and Agrl.Labr.	Basket weaving and Agrl.Labr.	H
	28	1	1	2	40	35	Stone cutting	Stone cutting	R
	29	1	1	-	60	30	Cobbler	HHD	-

Code for Skills:

A. Coir works; B. Mat making; C. Typing; D. Tailoring; E. Cashew works;

F. Nylon net making; G. Fruit preservation; H. Basket making; I. Pottery;

J. Twine making and Tatpatti weaving; K. Bhuja making ; L. Weaving; M. Beedi making;

N. Fire works; O. Washing cloths; P. Tobacco grading; Q. Preparation of medicines;

R. Stone cutting; S. Dying and printing.